

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 128.

ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS FIVE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Russians Take Village; Unions Support Lund; 400,000 Will Register

The World's Day—April 25, 1942

The War: Soviet Claims Village Captured

Russia: Russians reported Red Army forces had captured a Nazi fortified village on Central Front. Germans claimed light Soviet thrusts had been repelled at various points.

Germany: The Reich's great Heinkel aircraft works at Rostock were pointed for second night in row by RAF bombers. British sources pictured the Baltic city as virtually left in ruins.

At Sea: British Radio reported Nazi battleship Gneisenau was so badly damaged during February dash through English Channel that it has been laid up at Gdynia for "extensive repairs."

Burma: Advancing Japanese, led by tanks, were reported seriously threatening to roll back Chinese-held approaches to the key city of Mandalay.

Southwest Pacific: Allied planes successfully intercepted seven Japanese Zero fighters which raided Port Moresby, New Guinea. Allied planes also attacked airfield at Japanese-held Lae in New Guinea.

Washington: Unions Back Lund for WPB Post
Wendell Lund, Director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, is reported choice of an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. committee to head the new Labor Production section of the War Production Board.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith estimated that expenditures for war in the present fiscal year would be \$70,000,000,000 rather than the originally estimated \$56,000,000,000.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended a net increase of \$29,937,015 in the Independent Offices appropriation bill over the amount voted by the House, bringing the total in the measure to \$2,125,985,890.66, largest committee increase being for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, announced that for the duration of the war every undocumented motor vessel must have large identification numbers painted upon it.

President Roosevelt's personal bodyguard, Thomas J. Quarters, relinquished his job today to enter the Army, and his duties were taken over informally by Charles W. Frederick, veteran Secret Service man.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved a bill to give each member of Congress a fifth appointee to the Military Academy at West Point, increasing the maximum number of cadets from 1,960 to 2,491.

New England: 400,000 Men to Register
Two-day registration of 400,000 Massachusetts men between 45 and 65 years of age opens tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Financial "trouble-shooter" is sent by Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to watch over civilian defense group's spending. [Page 2.]

National: Strike Virtually Closes N. J. Plant
A strike of nearly all 2,200 employees of the Cornell-Dubler Corp., largest work stoppage in industrial New Jersey since Pearl Harbor, virtually closed the plant at South Plainfield, N. J., which makes communications equipment for the armed forces.

A two-day strike of bus drivers, which had tied up the only public transportation system in the Muskegon, Mich., area of 60,000, has been settled.

Forest fires which have raged for more than a week in the southern Appalachian Mountains of Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia, appeared to be burning themselves out.

In Europe: Laval Bars Cut in Bread Ration

Pierre Laval's new Cabinet announced that the bread ration would not have to be reduced further in May, as had been feared. This was believed intended as a concrete illustration of M. Laval's pledge to the people that "the Government will do its duty to try to reduce your sufferings."

A bomb explosion damaged the recruiting center for the Anti-Bolshevik Legion, which is also the office of the French Popular Party, headed by Jacques Doriot.

Raiders Hit England

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and an undetermined number were killed in German air raids on southwest coast towns last night.

Air-raid precaution crews worked from around midnight and into the day, combing debris for trapped victims in one area and it was feared that the original estimate of at least 10 fatalities would be increased.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, April 25, 1942

Boston and New England News

Chess 2, 4, 5

Daily Features Page 21

Editorials 22

Entertainment Timetable 11

Financial Pages 15-17

Juvenile Delinquency Article No. 6

Radio Timetable 4

Sports Page 14

Theater, Art and Music 10

The Home Forum 12

Oil for All (With German Translation)

Women's Club Activities 4

Magazine Section

What We Are Fighting For in the Orient 1

Turkey's Turn 3

Pedaling to Victory 4

Australia's Number One Envoy 6

War in Canada's Ballot Box 6

Laboratories Down on the Farm 8

In Praise of the Desert 8-9

Books, Features 10-15

Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ways to Save Waste in Fuel Of 25-50 P.C.

Oil heating body tells New Englanders insulation and 'tuned' boilers solve problems.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Congressional circles learned today that the East's 10,000,000 motorists could expect a gasoline ration of 30 to 50 gallons a month rather than the 2½ to 5 gallons a week, previously stipulated by a spokesman of the Office of Price Administration. This quota is seen to meet all the "choke" driving needs of average motorists with some left over for pleasure operation of automobiles.

In the interest of fuel-oil savings next winter when New England may be faced with fuel curtailments, the Massachusetts Oil Heating Association today pointed out that most householders normally waste from 25 to 50 per cent of their available heat through improper insulation and faulty boiler systems.

Insulation alone, which is not expensive and makes for increased living comfort, has been known to save as much as 30 to 40 per cent of the normal heat loss paid for every winter by householders, the Association declared. Hence, this coming summer is held by the heating officials as a good time to check over the boiler and join the nationwide drive against wastefulness, and insure home comforts through next winter.

It is reasonable to believe, it is pointed out, that the amount of coal and oil which will be delivered to New England in the coming winter, will be less than that which is delivered under normal transportation conditions.

Authorities in Washington have said that the American homes will not be allowed to go cold. However, Americans must endeavor to conserve every bit of fuel possible. To assist the Government, and increase the comfort of the home the following suggestions have been made by the Association:

1. Whether you use coal or oil, your heating plant should be inspected and put in condition to give the highest possible efficiency. Many thousands of tons of transportation, and many dollars in fuel costs can be saved if this is done by all.
2. Have storm doors and windows installed where possible, and weather-stripping installed on all doors and windows not so protected.
3. If you are financially able—insulate your home.
4. Shut off heat in rooms not in use.
5. Do not over-heat your homes. Reduce temperatures when you are active during the day and at night when you retire.

Compliance with these suggestions, it is pointed out, will not only greatly reduce fuel consumption, but also result in substantial savings.

Allies Head Toward Unified Command; U.S. Equipment Equals That of Japan; RAF Bombs Rostock 2 Nights in Row



They'll Be Ready When the Time to Invade Comes

The United States Marines are training their own Commando forces for the time when invasion of the Axis country is called for. Here the Leathernecks are in training. Upper: Fully armed Marines, a squad to each craft, pull away from their "mother ship" in rubber landing boats. Center: The Marine landing party nears its goal. Below: The Marines have landed and soon will have the situation well in hand. Here they race up a beach after landing from their rubber boats.

British Planes Blast Heinkel Plant

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Royal Air Force's big bombers smashed again at Rostock last night, attacking for the second night in a row the Baltic port where Germany builds its Heinkel warplanes and marshals supplies for shipment to the Russian Front.

British authorities declared a telling blow had been scored.

Benefited by excellent weather, British fliers were said to have hit with particularly good effect at the Heinkel plant and the Neptune Shipyards, where large fires were left burning.

The attack sustained a new round-the-clock cycle of British air raids on German-held territory in which the RAF struck with unprecedented power twice within 24 hours—first with a pre-dawn assault on the important Nazi port where, in one hour Thursday night, the "greatest weight of bombs" in RAF history was loosed and later when the largest British fighter force ever sent against a single objective escorted bombers attacking the occupied Dutch port of Flushing in daylight.

The raid on Rostock was one of a series of night operations which cost the RAF a total of three planes and RAF squadrons took to the air again by daylight to strike at Nazi bases across the English Channel.

Docks at Dunkirk were raided anew and airfields in France and the Low Countries were attacked by bombers and fighters, the Air Ministry said.

A Coastal Command bomber on patrol off the Norwegian Coast was said to have bombed an enemy supply ship and set it afire.

British planes crossed and recrossed Dover Strait in a haze and heavy explosions and gunfire sounded from France—at times apparently from the areas of Calais, Boulogne and inland.

That the British struck on successive nights against the comparatively small city of Rostock was regarded in some quarters as a sign that the Germans are using it as a great base for rushing men and supplies both to Russia and Norway.

Observers pointed out the great weight of bombs probably left the port even more severely battered than Lübeck, twice its size. Lübeck was hit just once with the full force of the new RAF bomber power on March 28, and British authorities said 40 per cent of the City was devastated.

Authorities said the Rostock attacks were part of a new British bombing strategy of concentrating the bulk of aircraft in operation on one town; thus to wipe out, at least for the time being, one target from the list of objectives.

Quantity as well as quality needed to turn tide of battle in Far East.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Sobered by the results of four and one-half months of intensive fighting, war officials here are now in a position to make new and exact comparisons between American and Japanese equipment.

It can be stated categorically on the basis of careful study that American equipment has been found to be good, if not better, than that of the enemy in almost every particular, except quantity. It is this numerical superiority which has enabled the less efficient and less adequately armed Japanese air force to maintain control of the air over many fronts and at crucial moments.

At last, however, American equipment is now arriving in Australia in sufficient quantity to make its all-around superiority felt, with the result that United Nations control of the air north of that island continent is becoming increasingly secure. The recent raids upon Japanese bases in the Philippines and upon a number of Japanese cities are also seen as evidence that American airmanship and organization are fully equal to that of the enemy.

Quantity Necessary

Although the situation as regards Australia and New Zealand is markedly brighter, officials in Washington are less optimistic about the rest of the Far Eastern front and warn that quantity as well as quality will be necessary before the Japanese advance can be stopped and then reversed.

So far as can be judged officially here, the naval vessels of Japan and the United States have performed about as expected prior to Dec. 7, the submarines and destroyers of both navies apparently doing a decidedly better and more valuable job than ships of larger categories. American submarines are believed to have sunk a greater amount of shipping than have the Japanese under-water craft, although it is pointed out that the Americans have had more targets to shoot at since the war is taking place in Japan's front yard.

There is less information available on the relative performance of American and Japanese land arms than there is for air or sea craft. The War Department has officially stated that American batteries on Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island have consistently and notably outshot and outmaneuvered enemy batteries lined against them. It has been definitely determined that American tanks have greater speed, thicker armor and higher fire-power than their Japanese counterparts.

Where RAF struck hard. Picture: Page 9.

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Japanese troops, led by tanks, roll back Chinese army in battle of Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While tank-led Japanese troops were reported threatening to roll back the Chinese-held left wing in the Battle of Burma today, there were increasing signs that the United Nations were moving toward a unified, over-all world strategy.

Voices favoring a single command and co-ordinated battle plans were raised in three widely separated sectors of the "world front."

In Chungking, the official Central Daily News declared that a unified strategy was growing more imperative every day. It proposed establishment of a supreme Allied Council with power to determine tactics in all theaters.

In New York, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, declared that Australia believed the war could be won only by pooling all resources of the United Nations and by using them to the best advantage.

One of the reasons for the failure at Gallipoli, Dr. Evatt said, "was the strange heresy that only the Western Front mattered, and that every other theater of war was a sideshow, and, therefore, involved wasteful disposal of forces."

In London, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, assured Australia and New Zealand that a unified strategy was near and that it soon would turn the tables on the Axis.

The fighting in Burma, meanwhile, left no doubt that the lack of far-sighted planning and the consequent shortage of guns and planes where they were most needed had brought the Allies once again face to face with a major setback.

If the Japanese can turn the Allied left in the Burmese lowlands, they virtually will be assured of the capture of Mandalay. This would cut off the last Allied-held link in the Burma Road, imperiling the 100-mile stretch from Mandalay to Lashio, and also would secure the Japanese flank for a possible land drive into India.

In the battle for the ap-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Italian Move for Peace Reported

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 25—

Italians ardently desire peace, according to a neutral diplomatic report just arrived here from Rome, and secret preparations for a separate peace offensive are being elaborated in the Italian Capital.

The return to power of Pierre Laval and the manner in which Hitler is courting France is worrying Italian Government circles and is one of the reasons why a powerful group is examining the possibility as to whether a separate peace with the Allies would have any chance of success.

Several factors are pushing the Italians to think of a separate peace:

1. The manner in which a recent exchange of British and Italian prisoners was effected and transfer of Italian residents from East Africa have encouraged the Italians to feel that Britain has not the same antipathy to Italians that it has to the Nazis. Therefore, they think peace between the two nations still might be accomplished.

2. The Italians now realize that the return of M. Laval and the manner in which the Germans are trying to extract fresh concessions from Vichy indicates that Hitler no longer worries about Italy's claims on Tunisia, Nice, and Corsica and, therefore, it might be better for Italy to come to terms with the Allies and save what is left of her shattered Empire while there still is time.

3. The Italians feel that the coming months, when the Germans may be fully occupied on the Eastern front, will be a time when they can strike back at the Allies.

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Tides of War Turning Against Nazis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Signs accumulate that the world is on the eve of what may be the determining struggle of the war.

Germany is virtually compelled to make its last desperate bid for a knock-out blow of the Allies before American war production reaches its full flow.

Preliminary to the attack, a peace offensive, aimed at inducing the British and American isolationists to campaign for pulling out of the war, is being launched by the Nazis through Stockholm, Ankara, and elsewhere.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Turkey sends full details of plans to use shattered Italy as a bait for the unwary, as Austria was used by Berlin in 1917.

Indications are that Washington and London are fully prepared for all the Axis designs.

While in England Colonel Amery, Government speaker, said yesterday: "The next few weeks may be more fateful for the future of the world than any since Dunkirk—they will decide whether our enemy has shot his bolt." Lord Beaverbrook in America demanded the creation of a west front against Germany, while the Nazis were being held by the Russians.

The flying trip of Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry L. Hopkins to Britain is generally regarded as having brought extreme nervousness to the Axis in its obvious connection with plans for an offensive.

President Roosevelt's message to Premier Churchill yesterday fully approving all decisions reached with General Marshall has increased the certainty of Allied preparations to meet the Axis threat by attack rather than by the defensive.

Meanwhile the heavy damage inflicted by the RAF on Lübeck, Rostock, Flushing and other German bases and the uncertainty created by repeated commando raids on Germany's over-extended Western Front at St. Nazaire, Bruneval and elsewhere begins to show increasing effectiveness of the Allied offensive.

Not even Coventry suffered such damage as Lübeck in the raid of March 28, according to reports. The Rostock raids were declared to be still more disastrous.

Further changes to the offensive are indicated by removal of more than 3,000 older officers in the British Army to make room for younger leaders, while British radio's V-for-Victory announcer, Colonel Britton, has warned all German-occupied Europe to make ready for large-scale sabotage for "within six weeks there may open what may prove to be the greatest battle in the history of the world."

The Allies in short appear adamant against a peace offensive, while determined to interfere with Hitler's great blow before it is ready to fall.

Financial 'Trouble Shooter' Put in Bay State Public Safety Committee's Office

Representative Foster Watches Over Civilian Defense Funds

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A financial "trouble-shooter" is being sent into the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to maintain a careful watch over the civilian defense group's spending. State House sources report. Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington is the man preparing to go to the 18 Tremont Street headquarters. He will serve as representative of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, of which Angier L. Goodwin, former Senate President, is Chairman.

The Great Barrington legislator for some time has been working for the Administration and Finance group as an expert consultant. His success in uncovering for the Commission economy possibilities to build up a State reserve against an anticipated slump in State revenue because of rationing is considered outstanding.

It is understood that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose general order of the day is economy, wants a careful check on the Public Safety Committee expenditures. Some critics of the organization have laid particular stress on the financial side, including firing of personnel.

To date the Committee has been allocated approximately \$1,000,000 since it was organized. Even this figure is far below the original demands of John W. Farley, Executive Director, and his division chiefs. Although paring the requests of the Committee, the Governor and his financial advisers have had to keep ever in thought that the civilian defense setup must be sufficiently financed to be effective in potential air raids.

If lack of finances were found, after a raid, to be the cause for a collapse in the civilian defense setup, some persons who now criticize spending would be among the first to accuse the Chief Executive of shortsightedness.

MacDonald Leaving

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will soon lose the services of Norman MacDonald, who has been on a leave of absence from his position as Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Since December Mr. MacDonald has been working as assistant to Mr. Farley. Now Reginald W. Bird, President of the Association, has asked the Governor to allow Mr. MacDonald to return to the Federation as soon as it is convenient to the State. The Chief Executive has informed Mr. Bird that May 1 would be convenient.

Mr. MacDonald is one of many Federation men who have served the State in a volunteer capacity in the past several months, while still being paid by the Federation. He has done much to co-ordinate the Committee's activities.

Bushnell versus Lodge?

Footprints on the political trail... Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor and the only Democrat among the six State Constitutional officers, is seeking re-election. He expects the Democratic primary for the office to be packed with candidates.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and an interventionist long before Pearl Harbor, is reported becoming more interested in a possible primary fight against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts. The latter is standing for re-election although he is now on active Army duty.

Like many other Republicans, Mr. Bushnell is an outspoken critic of Senator Lodge's pre-Pearl Harbor Congressional record. Should Mr. Bushnell succumb to the lure, a G. O. P. "free-for-all" will be staged for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. Likewise, the Democrats might show more interest in the Democratic Senatorial nomination, if the Republicans engaged in a bitter contest in the primaries over Senator Lodge.

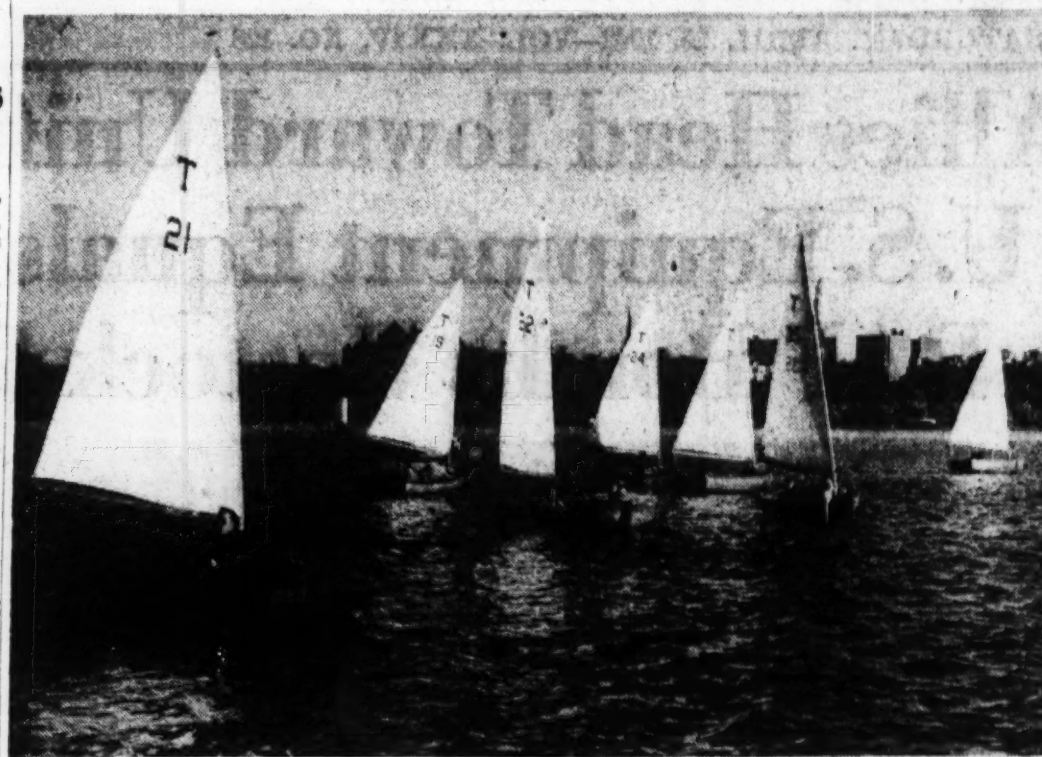
Frederick W. Butler, member of the Essex County Commission and a G. O. P. gubernatorial aspirant in previous years, is reported considering a campaign for the State Treasury nomination. William E. Hurley, present State Treasurer, completing his third successive term, is ineligible, under the State Constitution, for re-election. Mr. Hurley is considering whether to run for the State Auditor nomination.

Edgar M. Mills

Illustrated Talk Tomorrow on Bali At Art Museum

Music and art of Bali will be the subject of a free public lecture by Colin McPhee, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Sunday, April 26, at 4:30 p. m. In 1931 Mr. McPhee went to Bali for a short vacation from his work in Canada, as concert pianist and composer. He became fascinated with the Balinese civilization, remained for four years of study; then in 1937 returned for two more years.

He became proficient on native instruments and was invited to play in Balinese orchestras. "We Americans," he says, "make our first mistake about the people of Bali when we think of them as naive, charming savages. They are really very complex and sophisticated. So is their music." He brought back hundreds of recordings of their high-pitched melodies, used to accompany exotic dances and weird, stately processions, and brought also an important collection of art, including masks, musical instruments, and tapestries. He will illustrate his talk with some of his own piano compositions, and with films and recordings of Balinese music made during his six years on the island.



By a Staff Photographer

Mile After Mile of Pleasure Riding

White sails—and some colored ones, too—gladden the sun on both the Boston and Cambridge sides of the Charles River Basin these days as college boys and girls, as well as youngsters and adults, take to the water as gasoline and rubber shortages cut down motoring. Upper picture, taken from the Cambridge wharf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Boathouse, shows Tech's famous fleet of dinghies luffing in the breeze as they compete in an intercollegiate regatta. Middle: Seven happy Bouve students, clad in dungarees, wait their turn on the wharf of the Community Sailing Association on the Boston side. Left to right, back row: Betty Day, Bangor, Maine; Signe Pearson, Somerville, Mass.; Mariam Boynton, Waban, Mass.; (front row) Elizabeth Shattuck, East Pepperell, Mass.; Barbara McDonald, Newton Center, Mass.; Mary Alice Barker, Montvale, N. J.; and Ronny van den Bogert, Surrey, England. Lower picture: Wharf of the Community Sailing Association Boathouse, showing crew's nest from which a watchful vigil is kept on all young sailors.

Major Offensive Started Against Wartime Delinquency

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In New Jersey a few days ago, 8,000 hysterical school children broke up a war bond rally in a spasm of shouting and screaming that lasted 35 minutes. With the youngsters entirely out of control, adults in charge of the program finally had to abandon it. The spark which seemed to set off the explosion was the presence of a popular stage and screen star.

But even the children were vague as to the reason for their outburst. "Just hollering," said some. Others explained, "Someone started pushing me, and I started pushing, too."

A manifestation of pent-up patriotic fervor, educators termed it. Too young to join.

In Boston, a 14-year-old boy committed suicide in despondency over the fact that he was too young to join the Army.

In Worcester, a group of boys playing "defense of Bataan" accidentally discharged a rifle and shot a six-year-old boy.

These incidents indicate the extent to which war has penetrated the juvenile mind. Juvenile courts have felt the impact of it. Commitments to the Lyman State School for Boys jumped 129 per cent between December and February.

Last year in the same period commitments totaled only 35. This year the figure is 80.

Boys placed on probation in

Juvenile Delinquency

Last of Six Articles

52 out of the State's 77 district courts, between December and March, totaled 1,117. Girls put on probation during the same period numbered 148. The total 1,265.

Last year the same courts in the same period reported 1,088 boys on probation, and 123 girls. The total 1,211.

Too Early for Conclusions

These figures have just been assembled at the office of Probation Commissioner, Albert Carter. The report is not quite complete, he explains, since he has as yet heard from only 52 of the courts to whom he has sent his questionnaire. It is too early, he believes, to draw any definite conclusions from these figures.

No one, however, denies that juvenile delinquency is on the climb. No one denies that the war is largely responsible. No one would try to deny either, that juvenile delinquency has its ups and downs even in peacetime.

But everywhere there's a growing awareness of the danger signal. There's growing recognition that this is a civilian defense problem along with air-raid protection and fire-fighting. That to check it is "war work" of the most vital sort.

Many organizations are labeling it "Public Problem Number One." Preparation for a major offensive against wartime delinquency is already under way. The League of

Women Voters is active in bringing the problem to public attention. The Massachusetts Civic League is now working on a plan which will submit soon to public authorities.

Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at Harvard Law School, and Eleanor T. Glueck, Research Criminologist, also at the Law School, have been much concerned with the problem.

Needed Programs

Dr. Glueck, in a recent article, enumerated several needed programs which he believed would help in the checking of delinquency:

1. He proposed that grammar and high schools give school credits for any kind of useful social activity in connection with the war.

2. That all youth organizations turn the enthusiasm and energy of young people into civilian defense activities.

3. That correctional and industrial institutions relate their programs so far as possible to the war effort, thus giving delinquent boys and girls a sense of patriotic participation in the struggle.

Mrs. Glueck, in an article in "Survey Monthly" for March, urges joint action by social agencies, welfare organizations, churches and schools.

"It will take the concerted efforts of many specialists—teachers,

Plan to Raise Basic Living In Latin America Disclosed

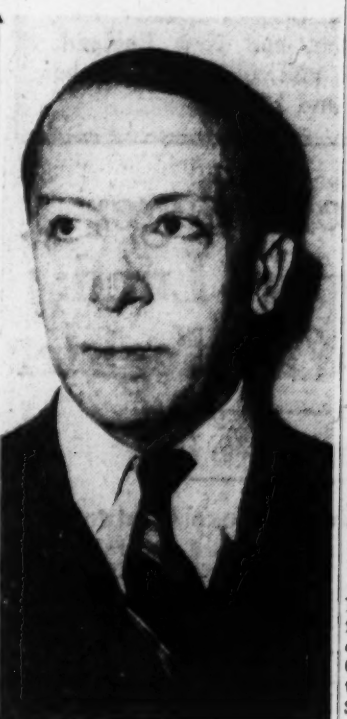
Disclosure of a sweeping United States program designed to raise living standards in Latin America today at Simmons College launched the first Inter-American Student Conference for New England into the main current of its quest for realistic, enduring Pan-American relations.

From Washington Dr. Enrique de Lozada of Bolivia brought details of the new "basic economy" program. Well known in Boston because of his teaching at Harvard and Williamsstown, as well as several popular talks before the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, Dr. de Lozada is now a special adviser to Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller's office draws two conclusions from the trend of events in America and in the Pacific. One is that the United States must prepare now to cushion the economic and social effects of the war in this hemisphere. The other is that Asia teaches how disastrous is an unenlightened policy of exploitation that disregards the welfare of the masses.

From Rio de Janeiro have come two distinguished figures in the field of Brazilian music, Francisco Mignone, noted pianist and composer, played some of his town compositions at the reception in the Boston Art Club last evening. Antonio Sa Pereira, Director of the Escola Nacional de Musica in Rio de Janeiro, came to Boston after an extended trip in this country.

Dr. de Lozada paid high tribute to the willingness of the United States to help Latin America develop itself, instead of trying to



By a Staff Photographer
Antonio Sa Pereira
Director of the Escola Nacional de Musica in Rio de Janeiro.

keep it in a condition of colonial dependence.

Centering around the conference sessions today are many related activities.

R. H. S.

Sailing on Charles Basin Easy on Tires and Gasoline

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovered—right in the heart of Boston and adjacent both to the Hub and its neighbor Cambridge—a safe spot where one may skim along for mile after mile of pleasure riding with not the slightest whiff of sharply curtailed gasoline nor least bit of wear and tear on precious rubber tires, and where one need not even exert oneself to pedal a bike or to propel roller skates. In fact, no wheels are involved—just sails!

That spot is the Charles River Basin, spacious and sheltered, yet having sufficient wind and current to constitute a challenge to skill in navigation—one of the few places on the Atlantic Coast now open to wide practice of sailing since the Navy's limiting of yachting activities at many excellent ports.

The regular rate of \$15 for adults for the season—a fee which includes shore instructions, use of the boat house, and a certain number of additional sailing hours—has been cut to \$7.50 for all officers in the armed services.

Enlisted men are entitled to the Junior rate, which also applies to youngsters between 12 and 18—25 cents a month, with the privilege of purchasing additional sailing tickets at special rates.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Comedy entitled "What a Life" by Clifford Goldsmith, will be staged by the Parish House of the Church, 8 p. m. "Extraneous Vanities of 1942," musical extravaganza produced on the state of Gloria Vond of Hollywood, Calif., heads a cast of 100 roller entertainers. At the Boston Garden, North Station, tonight and tomorrow night at 8:30 p. m. There will be a matinee at 2 p. m. Admission ranges from \$1.10 to \$2.20.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James O. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 3:30 p. m.

Piano recital by William Masselos at the Gardner Museum. Selections will be played from Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and Chopin in this program of the Boston Debussy Recital series. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts—"Italian Paintings," by Miss Bulard, and "Tapestries," by Mrs. Hayward, are the topics of these interesting afternoon discussions. Free to the public at 2 p. m.

Concert by the Music Department of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Program directed, at the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Music and art of a public lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m.

Exhibition of mid-time houses, cottages from the collection of Lars Anderson will be sponsored by the Women's Overseas Service Council, in the modern automobile from its first beginnings in 1900. Electrically-driven, gas and steam-powered cars may be traced at the "Ved" estate, Brookline. Open from 2 to 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Spring Musical-Operatic Concert by Mme. Luisa Tosti, with Palmira Delamano as guest pianist. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston Unitarian Society, in the church edifice, Reading, at 7:45 p. m.

Bulk Expected To Register On Opening Day

Tomorrow is expected to bring the bulk of the more than 400,000 Massachusetts men between the ages of 45 and 64 to the 1,000 stations set up in the Commonwealth for registrations in the nation's fourth selective service call.

Two days are allowed for registering, including Monday from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., but experience has shown that the eligibles prefer to do their registering on Sundays when they are home from the office and factory.

Throughout the nation, some 13,000,000 names are expected to be added to the growing mobilization of United States man power for military activity on war production plants. Those registered tomorrow and Monday will be classified in the national reserve of man power to be called upon in case of emergency needs for the production of war materials.

Each of the 173 draft boards in Massachusetts were reported ready for their tasks. Similarly throughout New England, more than 120,000 volunteers were ready for the two-day task of registering Uncle Sam's newest reserve army. None of the registrants in this draft are being considered for military service.

In some communities, including Brookline, Mass., and Boston, the occasion will be observed with parades, bands, and flag raisings.

Walkout Ended At Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (P) —A walkout to gain a 10 per cent wage increase, before a Government wage-freezing order could be issued, was ended today by approximately 1,500 employees of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company tool plant.

The men, who walked out yesterday, voted to return to their jobs after Robert Abelow, a War Labor Board mediator, told them last night that a hearing on their demands, previously scheduled for May 14, would be advanced to the week of May 4.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.), who have been conducting wage negotiations with the management and who denounced the walkout as unauthorized, also had urged the men to go back to work.

The Mother Church Lecture Announced

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Monday evening at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Logical Interpretation of Life." The lecturer, Miss Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. B. of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage paid, under act of Oct. 3, 1917.
Authorized on July 11, 1918.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau
RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
Boston and vicinity: Continued mild today with gentle winds.
Massachusetts and southwestern Maine: Continued mild today.
New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont: Continued mild today.
Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 7:51 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 8:11 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 8:42 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Monday, 9:04 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:04 p. m. Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:07 p. m.

BIBLES

GIFT EDITIONS
for Children's Day or Graduation

All sizes, texts, bindings for Protestants, Catholics, Jews. At liberal discounts or at cost. Careful attention to mail orders.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street, Boston

What's in a name?

• "Walk-Over"—the name you can count on for smart walking comfort... for a half-century quality tradition. Every style given real-life tests by active women... so you may enjoy the supreme fit, long-lasting looks that say "It's a Walk-Over!"

Panama: Elasticized white suede with \$795 golden tobacco calf.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores
BOSTON
170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street

HOW'S YOUR STAMP COLLECTION COMING?

HERE at Filene's we're selling more and more War Savings-Stamps every day—and you'd be surprised at the number of \$5 stamps people are buying. On sale on the street floor—the Personal Service Balcony—and on the fourth floor. Buy War Savings Stamps today—and every day.

633,665 Recap Tires for May, OPA Reports

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced that a total of 633,665 new and recap tires would be made available for rationing next month to passenger car owners.

The allotment compared with an April quota of about 572,000 tires. The May quota, for the first time since rationing began, makes recapping certificates available to "List A" passenger cars and motorcycles. This is in line with provisions of a pending amendment to tire rationing regulations which will require that, after May 1, passenger car eligibles on "List A" must have their tires repaired if possible before being allowed to purchase new ones.

"List A" includes vehicles used in services deemed most essential in the nation's economy. A secondary list of eligibles, known as "List B," includes all persons eligible to receive recap tires but not new ones.

Only 55,573 new tires will be allotted next month to "List A" passenger cars. These eligibles, however, will have first call on the 578,092 recap tires offered during the month, with the remainder of the recaps going to "List B" eligibles.

The May quota provides 238,259 new tires and 279,060 recap tires for trucks, buses and other farm and commercial vehicles eligible under the rationing plan.

In connection with the recaps to be sold under the ration plan, Price Administrator Leon Henderson reiterated that the recapping material now being used is made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber and that that recapped tires should be driven at speeds under 40 miles an hour. Drivers should be careful to avoid fast starts and quick stops, he cautioned.

Parking Meters Add to Revenue Of Many Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two-thirds of all the cities in the United States with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 have installed parking meters in their busiest commercial and shopping districts, according to figures compiled by the International City Managers' Association.

Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C., are among cities with populations well over 500,000 having meters. However, a considerable number in the 4,000-8,000 population group are using the device—whether to relieve an existing parking congestion, or to increase municipal income.

Typical average monthly revenue of one meter for the sample month of October, 1941, according to the City Managers' survey, was \$6.15, and ranged in amount from \$3.02 for places under 5,000 population, to \$8.29 for cities with more than half a million people. Cleveland's 3,150 meters have added to the city's revenue nearly \$26,000 a month, while the little town of Brookville, Pa., with its 4,000 inhabitants, reaps \$333 a month from its 210 meters.

Automatic meters, in which the falling of the coin sets the timing mechanism in operation, are used in slightly more than half of the cities employing parking meters, the remainder using the manual type which requires that the user turn a lever after depositing a coin. In 18 cities, both types of meter are used. The popularity of penny meters, preferred by motorists who are parking for less than an hour, is gaining over that of the nickel devices which still, however, are in the majority.

DIAMOND "BARGAINS"

ARE RARE - for size, cut, brilliance, color, and clarity all affect the price. We take pride in our diamonds and in our reputation.

KETTEL BLAKE and READ
JEWELERS SINCE 1858
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OFF FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

LANCIE, INC.

TOASTED
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LOANS

For Any Useful Purpose
Commercial
Real Estate
Collateral
Personal
Automobile

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth, Los Angeles
Branches: Throughout the Community

With the Mexican Indians—The Past Meets the Present



Left: An Indian leading a burro, the Indian beast of burden, in Oaxaca City. Top center: An Indian woman of the State of Oaxaca. Bottom center: Another beast of burden, the ox; picture taken in Oaxaca. Right: An Indian girl transports her younger sister.

Indian Advancement Institute Achieves Permanent Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In a world in which destructive forces are at work deliberately spreading poverty, disease and misery, it is heartening to find that some groups are still working to better man's condition, to raise his standard of living and happiness.

A triumph of the latter kind is witnessed in the fact that an international association with aims of social betterment, heretofore a provisional organization, has recently achieved a permanent structure and status. This is the Inter-American Indian Institute, which for the last two years has been in the process of formation as an official international body.

The governing body of the Inter-American Indian Institute was in parliamentary meeting in Mexico City from March 25 until the 31st, and elected as permanent President, John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This was the first meeting of the governing body which was composed of one representative from each participating government: Joaquín Cisneros Molina, Secretary General of Indian Affairs, Mexico; J. Edgardo Valenzuela, Minister of Education in Mexico; Hector Escobar Serrano, Minister of El Salvador; Mr. Collier, United States; Luis Rolando Davila, Minister of Ecuador; Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero, Minister of Nicaragua, and Dr. Tomas G. Perin, Consul General of Paraguay.

Dr. Gamio Director of the Mexican anthropologist and sociologist, was elected Director of the Institute.

These steps fulfill a recommendation of the Eighth International Conference of Inter-American States, which met at Lima, Peru, in 1938. More the establishment of an Inter-American Indian Institute.

Then, in April, 1940, the First Inter-American Indian Conference was held in Patzcuaro, Mexico, where a resolution authorizing the Institute was passed. It was also recommended that a convention—between the countries toward this end be concluded. To date this convention has been ratified by Ecuador, Paraguay, El Salvador, the United States, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua. Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama and Peru have also signed it and ratification is awaited. Eventually, it is hoped, all Republics of America will participate in the Convention.

To those who think of the Indian as a race of the past, represented in the United States by a scattered 350,000, the fact that

CLEAN, REPAIR and PAINT YOUR HOME NOW

we have EVERYTHING you need including

Pittsburgh Paints
(Ask to see the VISUALIZER for decorating aids.)

WALLPAPER
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
KITCHEN UTENSILS
Floor Sanders (AC and DC) for rent.

ASK FOR OUR PRICES

Siegel HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
COMMONWEALTH 3838
1661-1667 Washington St.
Boston

(Around the corner from Mass. Ave.)
Mail and phone orders filled

Prices and Your Purse: 'Self-Sufficiency'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 25

Remember the days when it used to be said the United States was "self-sufficient"?

Now the loss of Burma oil fields means diversion of United States oil tankers to Australia and gas rationing for the East Coast of the United States.

Loss of the burlap supply from India, coupled with ever-increasing military needs, led to this week's War Production Board conversion order for the nation's cotton textile mills to military use.

Inflation Offensive

Don't forget to count 10 per cent of your income after May 1 for War Savings Bonds. If you have light financial obligations, the Treasury expects you to save an even higher percentage under its new spring offensive against inflation.

Service Men's Sweets

Candy and cake for the soldiers will mean a real sacrifice on the part of the homefolks when sugar rationing goes into effect May 5. Army and Navy personnel, fed in "organized messes," are not eligible to register for a war ration book. If they are on furlough for more than a week, they can present leave papers to their local rationing board.

Policing the Prices

Housewives, here's your chance to do a war job. Get a notebook and start jotting down prices you've been paying for everyday commodities. Then when Price Administrator Leon Henderson's new retail price ceilings go into effect, you can be a price policeman.

Fan Mail

Leon Henderson receives close to 1,000 pieces of mail a week from consumers who want information or who want to report a price or scarcity situation with the hope that remedial action will follow.

Purse Verse

Office of Price Administration advice in verse:
Mrs. Hoarder,
You're out of order.
It doesn't pay
To hoard away;
It's best to buy
From day to day.

Patriotic Pork

Pork prices are down since the OPA put a ceiling on them, but consumers are still being asked to buy substitutes because of the large supplies needed to meet the requirements of lend-lease and the United Nations' fighting forces. Dried beans and peas, says the OPA, make excellent pork substitutes.

Fish Facts

With New England fishermen getting increasing competition from submarines, an Anglo-American government mission has been dispatched to the Caribbean area for study of possible additions to wartime food supplies.

High Tribute Paid to Spartanburg As One of America's Music Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Warm praise from a high source came to Spartanburg recently when George A. Sloan, President of the Metropolitan Opera Association, paid high tribute to the Dixie city as a musical center in an address before the New York Southern Society at the Yale Club, New York, last Thursday night.

Particulars of the speech have been received in Spartanburg with much interest. Singling out for special mention the forthcoming Converse College production, "A Tree on the Plains," Mr. Sloan observed that:

"This spring in Spartanburg, S. C., we shall see an interesting experiment in the furtherance of grand opera. In Spartanburg they are making ready to produce a new all-American operatic work—a real

Pompano may soon vie with cod and tuna for a place on the average American and British dining table.

Radio Economy

With radio production for civilian use practically eliminated this week, the OPA consumer division's advice on radio upkeep is timely:

Make sure that the radio is not placed with its back flat against the wall. Tubes, transformers and resistors heat up. Free circulation of air is required to prevent overheating. Leave an inch or so between the cabinet and wall.

Clean the dust out of your set frequently.

If the set needs repair, call a reputable firm and insist that he fix it in your home.

If he insists on carrying the set to the shop, persuade him to give you an inventory of the adjustments he thinks will be necessary and request return of old parts he finds necessary to replace.

Cuffless Trousers

A Department of Agriculture demand and supply bulletin tells why we have to have cuffless trousers and "frozen silhouettes" dresses: "Consumption of wool for Army use in 1942 will nearly equal the average use for all purposes in recent years."

Another Hour?

An extra hour of daylight savings, discussed in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is being frowned upon by the Federal Government.

Reason: Moving clocks ahead in

some communities and not in others would upset bus and train schedules at a time when transportation agencies are having all they can do to cope with the tire and gasoline situation.

General moving ahead of clocks another hour for the whole nation is unlikely this summer.

Much Photographed

Rivaling Calvin Coolidge in being photographed with "props," Leon Henderson this week followed up his victory bicycle riding stunt by modeling for the "first men's straw hat ever made of material grown in the United States."

Straw braid is still being received from the West Indies and South American countries, but a shipping shortage may develop in time. Hence Mr. Henderson's interest.

Lid on Sugar Bowl

The OPA this week put a lid on the sugar bowl as well as curtailing the sugar within. Sugar bowls were among the hundreds of china and pottery articles in everyday household use included in price fixing Order No. 116.

"Sugarless Week"

The week beginning next Monday night at midnight is "National Sugarless Week."

Reason for the week's suspension of sales: To permit retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers to inventory their supplies, prior to rationing for which the private consumer will register the following week on May 4, 5, 6 or 7 at the elementary school in his neighborhood.

Auto Group Head Decries Conflict on Gas Rationing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Decriing the "continuous flow of conflicting statements" as to rubber and gasoline supplies, the American Automobile Association today expressed confidence that motorists "will gladly and patriotically cooperate in any step necessary for effective prosecution of the war effort."

At the same time, Thomas P. Henry, President of the national motoring body, made three recommendations to the War Production Board Chief, Donald M. Nelson, for keeping on the road cars engaged in "necessity driving." He estimated that 55 per cent of the driving usually done in a year by the American public is essential.

Mr. Henry asked the WPB to: 1. Undertake a reappraisal, from the standpoint of steel priorities, of the proposed pipeline to bring 350,000 barrels of oil a day from the production areas to the Atlantic Seaboard.

2. Review the Government's synthetic rubber program to ascertain whether or not it can be stepped up from 700,999 tons a year on the basis of plants projected for the end of 1943, to plants geared to the production of 1,000,000 tons a year.

3. Launch an aggressive program for collection of 1,500,000 tons of scrap rubber "going to waste in the garages and backyards of the country." Because the collection effort has badly bogged down, reclaiming plants are faced with closing within a few months, Mr. Henry pointed out.

Pipelines Are Urged
Pipelines are looked upon by the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office as the most economical alternative to tanker transportation to the hard hit East Coast states, soon to be negligible because of tanker sinking and diversions of freighters to military use.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes asked the WPB for steel for an oil pipeline as early as last summer, but his request was turned down twice on the ground that the steel was needed for armaments. Mr. Ickes' staff is now revising its pipeline plans in an effort to eliminate every pound of steel not absolutely necessary.

Ralph K. Davies, Mr. Ickes' assistant, told a Senate Committee

Colleges of Self-Help Type Advocated on National Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—As the only practical means of giving higher education to a larger percentage of the nation, the American Council on Public Affairs today advocated the establishment of self-help colleges on a national scale.

The future of higher education in the United States lies in the direction of "work-while-learning" institutions in which paid employment will be an essential part of the study curriculum, the Council concluded on the basis of a study of "employment problems of college students."

The author of the report, Prof. Samuel Clayton Newman of the University of Louisville, urges the initiation of a Federal policy of granting scholarships to capable young men and women all over the country.

Indispensable

That a program of this kind is indispensable to the full development of the talents of young people is also the opinion of Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission, who contributes an introduction to Professor Newman's study. Striking at "helter-skelter" patterns of student aid now in existence in many institutions of higher learning, Dr. Reeves calls for "well-planned and adequately supervised work experience as a major part of any integral educational plan."

Arriving at the conclusion that democratic America will find it necessary to rearrange its system of providing higher education, Professor Newman declares that the results of his research reveal that working one's way through college under present circumstances neither solves the problem of the individual student nor realizes for the nation the fullest utilization of its man power.

"Employment is not today meeting adequately the demands upon it, regardless of the argument as to whether it ever did so in the past," states Professor Newman.

If tested by the criterion of how the present method is caring for the students already in college who resort to it, it is found wanting both in terms of harmful effects from overwork and poverty, and in terms of those who abandon the struggle and withdraw. His research on "student mortality" shows that an increasing number of withdrawals have been due to financial reasons and that financial need is the largest factor in preventing high school graduates from going to college.

Pertinent Facts

The study discusses the conflicting philosophies surrounding the provision of higher education. It considers the "background and perspectives" of student employment and analyzes the extent and conditions of such employment. The effects of student employment on scholarship and on the personal and social life of the student are discussed. Several chapters are devoted to present programs and recommendations. Among the pertinent facts presented in the report are the following:

Between one-third and one-half of college students are engaged in term-time employment.

Student workers have a larger proportion of rural backgrounds than the general student population.

The work week of employed students averages 20 hours; some students, however, work more than 40 hours.

An average rate of 30 cents an hour is paid for the labor of college students.

College students work at practically everything. A large number are waiters, waitresses, office workers, store clerks, house-

workers, janitors and manual laborers.

Both Professor Newman and Dr. Reeves are of the opinion that the National Youth Administration program of aid to students should be taken out of the emergency status and be maintained "as an essential part of necessary Government activity." It is suggested that existing facilities for student loans be expanded, that there be an extension of co-operative enterprise on campuses, and that colleges expand their personnel services to supervision of the wages and working conditions of their students.

"It is somewhat paradoxical," Dr. Reeves comments, "for most schools to reserve for themselves the authority to remove students from unsatisfactory living quarters while shying away from the logical parallel of removing students from unsatisfactory employment."

Fuchs Gets 18 Months

In Foil-Export Case

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Carl Franz Theodore Fuchs was sentenced April 22 to 18 months in a Federal penitentiary on a charge of making a false statement in a customs declaration last year in sending a package of old toothpaste tubes, tin and aluminum foil to Germany by way of Japan.

Mr. Fuchs, coffee and spice salesman who was born in Germany and became a United States citizen in 1932, admitted he sent tin foil and labeled the package "used books." He said he wished the German Red Cross to have the tin foil.

"I am not at all sure that you were not guilty of other acts," said Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard. "You regarded Germany as your country, and you denied sending the package until after the Government caught up with you."

Have your Vases and Ornaments Electrified for LAMPS

Our prices are reasonable. Hand-made Lamp Shades re-covered and made to order. \$4 up. We specialize in re-covering broken articles—also painting, spraying, and lacquering.

ARTCRAFT SHOP
349 Tremont St., Boston Hub. 6193

STATE STREET JEWELLER
43 South Street at State Street, Boston

WATCHES—DIAMONDS FINE REPAIRING
Careful experienced appraising for estates. Old gold and diamonds bought.

Jewelry sent by insured mail is safe.

MRS. FRANK A. ANDREWS, Owner

CURRENT DIVIDEND INVESTMENT 3% SHARES
NEVER PAID LESS
Lump sum investments accepted in multiples of \$100. Paid semi-annually. All accounts fully insured up to \$5,000. No open account by mail, send check or money order. Assets over \$5,000.00. Write for statement.

NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1886
DESK D NATICK, MASS.

Arnold Boot Shop
HOTEL STATLER
Shop for men BOSTON, MASS. Shop for women

To be perfectly relaxed, to be conscious of superb fitting, this is the demand of active women of today. The snug feature is due to the glove grip construction.

*Featuring the Ranger—6 ways

1. Black Reverse Calf 4. Black Norwegian
2. Brown Reverse Calf 5. Brown Norwegian
3. Blue Reverse Calf 6. White Llama Calf, brown trim

It's an ARNOLD Authentic

The Ranger \$11.95 & \$12.95

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 11
A deposit every pay day in our VICTORY CLUB will earn Defense Bonds and start a savings account. Ask for complete information.

Women's Activities in Boston as New England Their Clubs and Organizations

State Clubwomen's Parley Next Month to Hear Notables

Selwyn James, foreign news editor of the *Newspaper PM*, is one of the speakers scheduled to address sessions of the annual convention in Swampscott next month of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. He will speak at the Tuesday afternoon session, May 19, T. R. Ybarra, author of "Young Man of Caracas," will be the speaker at the Monday evening session, and on Tuesday evening Irina Skarlatina, former member of the Russian nobility and author of "A World Can End," will interpret the latest news from the Russian front and discuss its implications for the United States.

The convention will meet Monday and Tuesday, with a final business session Wednesday morning. Morning sessions begin at 10 o'clock, afternoon meetings at 2 o'clock, and evenings at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, who is concluding her two terms of service as President of the Federation, will preside. The report of the General Federation will be presented by Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, former President of the State Federation and now Director for Massachusetts in the national organization.

At the opening session the delegates will hear Anna, an Eskimo woman, tell about "Arctic Life and Adventure," and L. Metcalfe Walling of the United States Department of Labor will speak on labor conditions. Dr. Pennington Haile, authority on world affairs, will talk at the Tuesday morning meeting on "The Victory."

The Rev. Frederick C. Wilson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Ipswich, will give the invocation which opens the Monday morning session, when reports of state officers and of Mrs. Westcott, the President, will be heard.

At the close of the Monday afternoon meeting there will be a tea for presidents, at which the executive board will be the hostesses. Interesting and varied musical programs have been planned for each session, and at the final session, Wednesday morning, Fulton Oursler, former editor of *Liberty Magazine*, will give an inspirational address on "A Formula for Peace of Mind."

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Sal-



Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth
Winchester, Mass., woman is Director for Massachusetts in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her report will be read at the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, May 18. Mrs. Hildreth is also a Past President of the State Federation.

ton will be guests of honor Tuesday evening, when a reception will be held for them.

The Wednesday morning session will be the occasion for the awarding of scholarships and other prizes, and for the presentation of new officers for the 1942-43 season.

A pre-convention meeting of junior membership takes place on Saturday afternoon, May 16, with a business session at 3 p. m., and a dinner at 6 o'clock. The business meeting will be addressed by State Federation Chairman of Conservation, defense, music, international relations and publicity. At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock, Adele Hoos Lee will be the speaker. She will discuss "Plays of Current Interest."

Women Clubs' Group to Send 'Luxuries' to Australia Troops

Events Listed for Next Week

Monday
Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon in honor of Edmund J. Bradford, United States Attorney, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston, 12:30 p. m.
D. A. E. Waterbury Chapter—Lecture by Mrs. Charles Cole on "Friends of Peace," at the home of Mrs. Mary Ramsey, Newton Center.
West Medford Woman's Club—Spring luncheon at Mount Vernon Hall, 23 Harvard Avenue, 12:30 p. m. Annual meeting follows. In Committee, 1:30 p. m. Election of officers. Mrs. Irving A. Brackett to talk on experiences during Pearl Harbor bombing.

Tuesday
Boston Society of Ancient Instrumentalists—Concert in aid of Free French Division of British and American Ambulance Corps, 8:30 p. m. Hotel Vendôme.
Quincy Women's Club—Annual Spring luncheon, noon. Annual meeting follows. Musical program at 1:30 p. m. Behind the Scenes at Rockefeller Center.

Wednesday
Boston City Club of Boston—Verna Michels Dean to speak on "The Women's Club: A Study in the Future," 8 p. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.
Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Miss Mary H. Hildreth to talk on "The Victory," 8 p. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.
Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge—One-act plays by Cantabrigia Players, clubhouse, 8 p. m. Also musical program.

Thursday
Florence Crittenton League, Brookline Circle—Last meeting of the season. At the Florence Crittenton League, 10 Peabody Road, Brighton, 2:30 p. m. Tea will be served.

Friday
Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge—Golden Jubilee luncheon, Hotel Commander, Cambridge.
Jamaica Plain Town Club—May Day luncheon, Loring-Greenough House, 100 Loring Road, 12:30 p. m. Entertainment and bridge following.

Saturday
New Hampshire's Daughters—Annual luncheon, meeting and election of officers, 12:30 p. m. Hotel Vendôme.
Boston Songs by "Bill" Elliott, the "Singing Club."

Junior League Gardeners' Annual Meeting Monday
The annual meeting of the Gardeners' Club of the Junior League of Boston will be held Monday at the home of Mrs. William L. Shearer, Baldpate Hill Road, Newton Center, at 3 p. m.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of the newspaper. A schedule containing the latest news from the Christian Science Monitor and released through local channels on publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule
Vermet
Waterbury—Daily, 3 p. m. WDEV, 550kc.

Today on Short Waves
London—6:15 p. m.—Headline News, GBC.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg, 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, GBC, 9.8 meg, 31.3 m. GBC, 8.1 meg, 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg, 25.2 m.
London—11:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GBC, 9.8 meg, 31.3 m. GBC, 8.1 meg, 49.1 m.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor
For Monday, April 27
4:30 p. m.—WRL, 6.4mc, 11.9mc and 13.3mc Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, April 26
2:30 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

To provide American soldiers in Australia and Anzac forces with some of the comforts that a soldier's pay does not often afford, a group of Greater Boston citizens has banded together to make it possible for the troops to have these "luxuries."

Working under the British War Relief Society these citizens, many of them Australian or New Zealand-born with personal ties and affections with those peoples "down under," have marked the island continent for their favor, inasmuch as a great deal of British efforts here are directed across the Atlantic.

Their efforts will be directed along such specific objectives as obtaining funds to supplement many of the activities of American service organizations. Medical supplies, books, records, candy are among the specific things for which the American group will bend their efforts toward sending, according to Dr. Sidney DeQ. Cabot, chairman of the group.

Typical of those assisting in the work are Henry S. Hall, of Cambridge, an American, Secretary of the American Alpine Club, who is said to have climbed every major peak in the Andipides. Then there are Prof. James A. Austin, of the department of meteorology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a native New Zealander, who is climatologist familiar with conditions in Australasia and whose

knowledge has been invaluable to members of the armed forces departing for "down under." Dr. Denny Brown, Harvard professor, a New Zealander, and Dr. Basil Bibby, Dean of Tufts Medical School, Boston, also of New Zealand.

Among the women taking part in this campaign are Australian-born Mrs. George F. Bemis, of Milton, and Mrs. Hallam L. Mowbray, of Millis, both wives of Americans.

In this campaign, the women taking part in this campaign are Australian-born Mrs. George F. Bemis, of Milton, and Mrs. Hallam L. Mowbray, of Millis, both wives of Americans.

Deputy Marshal James J. McGrath, for which the unregistered alien escaped, was one of four officers making the capture. The German is a machinist and father of 10 children residing in Waltham. First offense for failure to register as an alien brings a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Charles A. Kaufman, enemy alien who fled a Deputy Marshal in escaping from the Federal Building where he was being arraigned for failing to register, was back in the custody of Federal officers this morning. He was registered in Boston's South End without resistance a few hours after his escape.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

500kc-WEEI-500m 1000kc-WBZ-291m 1500kc-WNAC-238m 1600kc-WAAB-208m 1510kc-WMBX-190m

12:00 Theater of Today: News: Music by Black: "Conquest of the World" by George S. Messersmith. 12:30 Stars Over Hollywood: Vincent Lopez Orchestra. 1:00 News: Vincent Lopez Orchestra. 1:30 Radio Bulletin: Vincent Lopez Orchestra. 2:00 The Hour of the Day: George S. Messersmith. 2:30 News: Vincent Lopez Orchestra. 3:00 Country Journal: Royal Canadian Air Force Band. 3:30 O. B. Detroit: News: Sports Program. 4:00 Young Americans in Action: Club Matinee: variety. 4:30 News: United We Stand. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 12:00 News: United We Stand. 12:30 Budget: Variety. 1:00 Budget: Variety. 1:30 Budget: Variety. 2:00 News: United We Stand. 2:30 Budget: Variety. 3:00 Budget: Variety. 3:30 Budget: Variety. 4:00 News: United We Stand. 4:30 Budget: Variety. 5:00 Budget: Variety. 5:30 Budget: Variety. 6:00 News: United We Stand. 6:30 Budget: Variety. 7:00 Budget: Variety. 7:30 Budget: Variety. 8:00 News: United We Stand. 8:30 Budget: Variety. 9:00 Budget: Variety. 9:30 Budget: Variety. 10:00 News: United We Stand. 10:30 Budget: Variety. 11:00 Budget: Variety. 11:30 Budget: Variety. 1

Nazi Party Tightens Control in Germany

LONDON, April 25—Outstanding among recent developments on the German home front have been the new decrees giving the Nazi Party greater control over jurisdiction and civil service appointments as well as giving the SS (Elite Guard) increased voice in all fundamental decisions.

The most important of these decrees purports to simplify judicial procedure in order that it may function quickly and without friction. To do this under war conditions, it is declared it is essential to eliminate "unnecessary" measures now existing and even permit the institution of legal proceedings without the victim taking the initiative. Under the new conditions there will be no safeguards for the defendant in any action and the judge can take complete and arbitrary charge of proceedings from beginning to end.

The penal powers of the judge now have been greatly extended. One of the ways in which punishment will be meted out to offenders, it is reported, will be that they can be dealt with by their accusers.

This decree is stated to be in "the interests of the people and the Reich," an ominous qualification which has accompanied almost all legislation since the beginning of Nazi rule. But it actually re-

moves any vestiges of independent jurisdiction still remaining in the Third Reich and transfers legal power to the Nazi Party.

The Nazi Party now has extended its grip so as to include the control of appointments and promotions of all officials, except such special cases as are reserved to the Führer, himself, and the particular decree of July 10, 1937.

Bureaucracy in any area will henceforth be under the local Gauleiter who can appoint and promote as he thinks fit. Significantly such measures need no explanation here. It gives the Nazi Party the opportunity to secure 100 per cent support among officials in case of unrest at home during the coming months.

Uncertainty and disquiet, food restrictions—Germany has potato rationing, a thing unknown previously in that country—"black market" activities are rampant, while bitterness at the losses on the Russian front now are becoming more apparent as information gets around, and general dissatisfaction is increasing over the fact that the war is not over yet.

These new decrees were preceded a few weeks earlier by the appointment of Martin Bormann as successor to Rudolf Hess in the Nazi Party and of Fritz Sauckel to be controller of the consolidation of man power for the war effort. Herr Bormann is a leading SS (Elite Guard) man enjoying the fullest confidence of SS Chief Heinrich Himmler. Herr Bormann is, in fact, Herr Himmler's "check" on Hitler and his entourage.

It is significant to note that he signed the recent decrees, signing on behalf of the Nazi Party Chancellery together with State Secretary Hans Heinrich Lammers of the Reich chancellery. It is also interesting to note that the acting Minister of Justice is not a signatory. Herr Sauckel's appointment gives the SS control over man power. Herr Bormann and Herr Sauckel are close friends and have been co-workers from the days when they were party agitators together in Turingia.

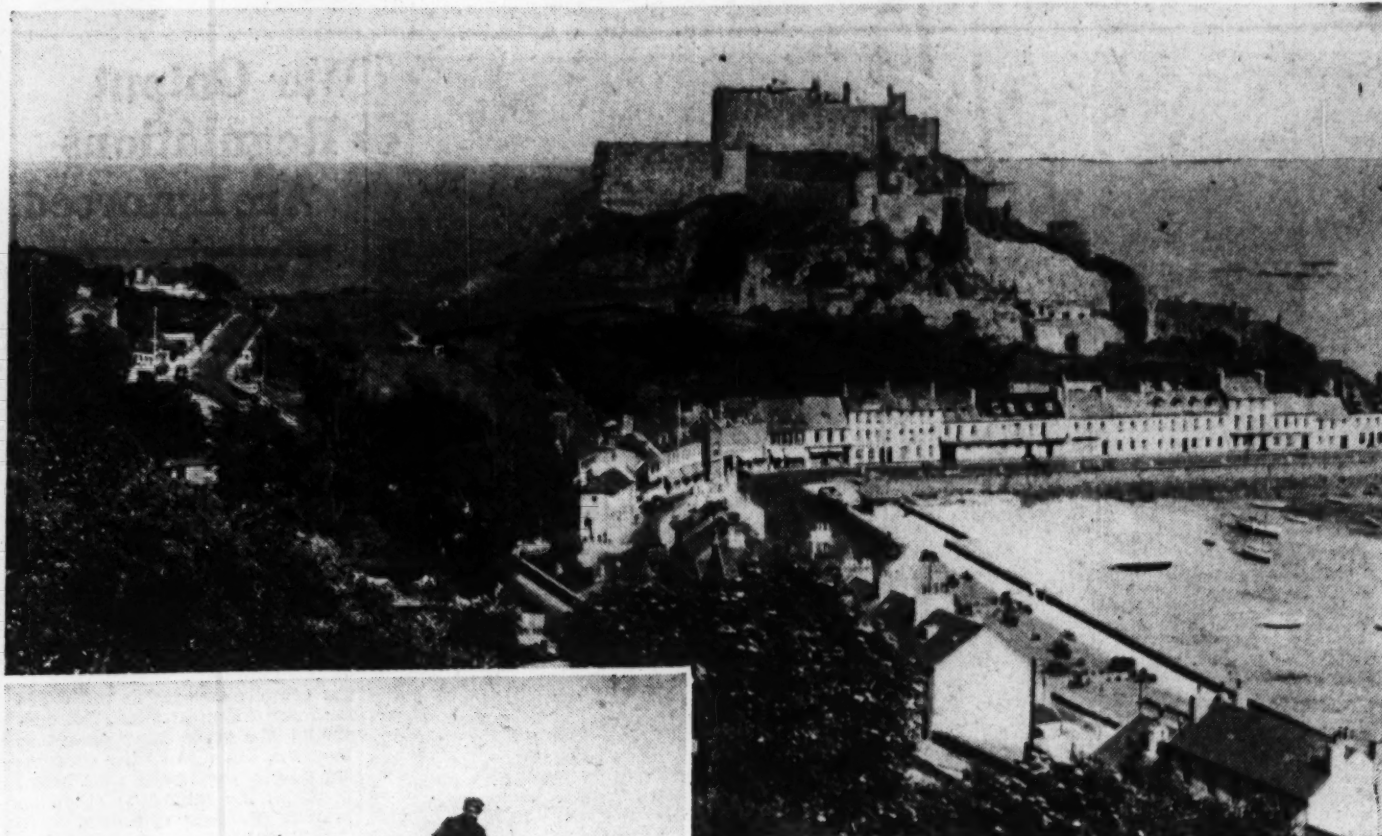
Germany thus goes further and further to becoming an SS State. In other words the "New Order" which it would build up would be centered upon the Gestapo or police state.

Princess Elizabeth Registers in War

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—With a fountain pen borrowed from a bystander, Princess Elizabeth registered today under the national service training program just the same as any 16-year-old in wartime Britain.

Registration, however, was only a formality for the girl who some day may be Britain's queen. As a member of the Girl Guides, she already is participating in the program.

British Territory Under German Heel



Scenes on the Channel Islands

Above: A view of Mont Orgueil Castle on the island of Jersey occupied by the Germans in July, 1940. Left: Harvesting seaweed on the Channel Islands. In normal times it is used as fertilizer but is now being used for fuel.



65,000 British Civilians Prisoners on Channel Isles

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—

The House of Lords rejected an appeal by Lord Portsea to send foodstuffs to Britain's Channel Islands, where the peer declared 90,000 persons were starving.

Members sat silent when Lord Portsea called for a vote, and when none joined him, he said "On your heads be it."

Lord Snell, speaking for the Government, said the plight of the islanders had been exaggerated.

By P. W. Luce

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since July 1, 1940, more than 65,000 British civilians have been prisoners of the Nazis. They are the inhabitants of the Channel Islands who could not or would not evacuate when the enemy appeared on the coast of Normandy, within sight of their homes.

The islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark could not be defended. The British authorities withdrew their troops, sent ships to remove the men, women, and children, and declared St. Helier and St. Peter Port open towns. Thirty-five thousand left in a mass movement without parallel in English history. The boats were still loading refugees when German planes bombed and gunned the crowds on the piers.

Two days later Nazis arrived by parachute and took possession of the islands. Contact with the English-speaking world was broken. It was many months before Red Cross messages began to trickle out of Jersey and Guernsey, and few of the letters said more than that the writer was well. The censor saw to that.

However, by devious ways some revealing letters were in time smuggled out. One group of nine has escaped from Guernsey, and one lone man rowed across the English Channel from Jersey, covering the 120 miles in four days. Something is now known of the life of Britons under the swastika. It is a grim story.

The Germans have introduced

regimentation to a degree that is galling to a people accustomed to complete individual liberty. Everyone must work, at fixed wages ranging from \$8 a week for a bachelor to \$11 a week for a married man with a large family. Foremen get 50 cents a week extra, and contractors are allowed \$1 a week for the use of their equipment. The Germans shift labor as they deem fit, though most men work at their trades.

Four Kinds of Money

The income tax in Jersey used to be 16 cents in \$5; it is now \$1.25. Other taxes have increased from three to five times. The islands are virtually bankrupt, but not for lack of currency. There are four kinds of legal tender: German marks of occupation, computed at seven to the pound sterling; British money; French francs; and local two-shilling and five-shilling notes, printed on newspaper.

The Germans have taken nearly all the silver coins as souvenirs and have confiscated most of the silverware on which they could lay their hands. Many of the art treasures have been sent to Germany, and the Masonic lodges have been looted of all regalia and records which went to Berlin for exhibition.

The revenue of the Channel Islands was derived from the exports of early potatoes, tomatoes, cut flowers, hothouse fruits, and cattle, and from 100,000 tourists who visited Jersey and Guernsey every year. All these sources of revenue have dried up. It has been very difficult for the inhabitants to adjust themselves to changed conditions, partly because the German regulations fail to recognize local limitations. Although the soil is considered the most fertile in the world, and vegetables are rationed, the supply is insufficient for home needs.

Told What to Grow

The farmers are told what crops to grow, and warned that disobedience means confiscation of their properties. The potato acreage has been reduced to one-sixth, and the crop confiscated for the use of the occupying troops in France. All high land is ordered sown to wheat, oats, barley, or rye, so that the islands may be self-sustaining. All cereals were formerly imported.

Ancient windmills and water mills idle for a century are functioning, grinding cereals and beans and acorns for a flour that makes an unpalatable bread. Children especially dislike this coarse food, but they must eat it, and eat it dry. In 18 months most of these unfortunate youngsters have had only one pound of jam, and they have long since forgotten there are such things as cookies, candies, or ice cream.

These are the weekly rations: Butter, 2 oz. (no other fats); sugar, 2 oz.; bread, men, 4½ lbs., women, 4 lbs., children, 3-3½ lbs.; tea, 1 oz.; meat, 3 oz. when available, which is rarely; fish, unlimited after German needs have been filled.

There is no coffee. A substitute is made of baked parsnips.

No Soap

Soap is unobtainable, and salt has to be got from sea water. Razor blades and toilet articles long since disappeared. There is no thread, and a permit is required to buy a pair of shoe laces.

Clothing stocks are sadly depleted; stores open only two or three days a week. There are no boots to be bought, so clumsy wooden shoes are manufactured for adults, while children go barefooted. Sole leather for repairs has been brought in from France.

The fuel situation is serious. Coal stocks were exhausted early in 1941, except for a quantity reserved for gas, which is turned on for two ten-minute periods each day. Most people have to depend upon wood, which is rationed at seven pounds per family per day. No tree may be cut down without a permit, and housewives eke out their meagre stock by burning dried seaweed and peat from the marshes. In the fall and winter the houses are so cold that the old folk spend their days in bed, and the younger people retire shortly after dusk. They might as well, for they have neither coal oil nor candles, and the curfew forbids them being abroad at night. So many trees have been con-

verted into firewood that the islands have been shorn of their natural beauty. The tragedy of this is apparent when it is realized that the Channel Islands have long been considered one of the most beautiful districts in Europe, and holders of the sunshine record for Great Britain for nearly half a century.

Because of privations and severe rationing, most of the inhabitants have lost weight; 18 pounds per adult on the average, it is estimated. The Nazis confiscate all the Jersey butter, and import a small quantity of Normandy butter to take its place. Every Channel Islander knows his own butter is the best in the world, and he would never willingly eat the product of Normandy.

Church services are permitted, so long as there are no political sermons. Pastors may even pray for the Royal Family, but there is always a member of the Gestapo in the congregation. The agent is invariably a German who worked in the island in peace times, preparing himself for his present function.

One of the most detested regulations require all babies to be registered as of German nationality. In the early days of the occupation the suggestion was made that the infants be baptized in accordance with their technical status, but no mother chose the name of Fritz or Heinrich for her offspring. The Nazis let the matter drop.

Garrison Varies

The garrison varies considerably in strength. It has been as low as 2,500, and has been as high as 15,000. The islands have been used as rest camps for convalescent troops, and the non-permanent soldiers have not been permitted to mix with the natives. Discipline has at all times been harsh, even brutal, especially since a spirit of disillusionment has shown itself because of prolongation of the war. On one occasion machine guns had to be trained on a contingent which mutinied when ordered to Russia. These soldiers were fairly conversant with what had been happening on the eastern front, as radios are still in use in the islands, and uncensored BBC news soon becomes known to all.

The Germans do not interfere unduly with strictly local administration of affairs, and have no interest in island politics. Newspapers are still published, with very little censorship except as regards war news, though there are Nazis "on the desk" in every office—just in case.

The island of Alderney was completely evacuated of its 1,600 inhabitants, who are now in Glasgow. Only 14 persons left the island of Sark, and these were all outsiders. Nearly all the children of Guernsey were moved to England, but thousands of their parents remained behind. About 20,000 were moved out of Jersey, these being mostly women and children and old people.

Many thousands of letters have been exchanged with the prisoners in the Channel Islands, but as these are limited to 20 or 25 words they convey little individually. Nearly all the messages are cheerful and optimistic.

Gideons Plan Distributing 5,000,000 New Testaments

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—The Gideons, who have placed 1,951,645 copies of the Bible in hotel rooms since 1899, have undertaken a new task—distribution of 5,000,000 New Testaments to men and women of the armed forces.

U. S. Mission Seeks to Aid War Production in India

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 25

—Dr. Henry F. Grady in discussing the purpose of the American technical mission, which he heads, said in a press conference that its object was to assist India's war industry to increase war production and put a greater proportion of man power into the struggle.

"The difficulties of water transport—that is a shortage of shipping—makes it imperative that the production of war instruments be, as far as possible, near the fronts where the war is taking place," he said.

"India has about 1,000,000 men under arms and is supplying them with many of the things they require, but she must not only supply them with more and more of their war equipment than she has been doing in the past but must be able to achieve a production that will make it possible to put many more fighting men into uniform."

"India is menaced from both the Japanese and German sides and is therefore an extremely critical front in the struggle of the United Nations against the aggressors. It may not be too strong a statement to say that the war may finally be fought out on this Indian front. Certainly the length of the war will be determined by the effectiveness of war production in India and the effective mobilization of the fighting units of India and other United Nations."

"India's war production is vital not only to herself but also to

others of the United Nations in this region. I refer particularly to China, Burma, and the countries of the Middle East.

"India is still largely on a peace production basis, as indeed have been all the democracies until the pressure of the war was upon them. The mission," Dr. Grady added, "is endeavoring, through advice and recommendations to Washington for tangible assistance, to hasten the conversion of India's industrial organization and man power to an all-out war footing."

"India has great industrial potentialities. She has the basic raw materials, has developed a number of enterprises as a basis of industrial development, and has man power capable of being trained into efficient industrial workers. The Government of India has an active program of training nonskilled industrial workers which will be expanded as the rapidly expanding industrial development requires. In a word, India has every prospect of becoming an extremely important unit in the United Nations' front. It is the purpose of the technical mission to assist this achievement. I am confident it will be brought about."

Here's 'Rubber' Believed Better Than Real Thing

OTTAWA, April 25 (CP)—Raincoats made from cheap white limestone powder are going to keep Canada's armed forces comfortable in stormy weather, it was made known here.

The Department of Munitions and Supply announced that the powder, transformed into a polymerized vinyl resin, is being used as a substitute for rubber in making raincoats for sailors, soldiers, and airmen.

After the resin is dissolved, pigmented in blue or khaki, and plasticized for flexibility, the coating composition is applied to a cotton fabric of suitable weight and strength. Several more coatings are added, obtaining a "better-than-rubber" fabric ready for sheeting or the tailor's scissors.

The synthetic raincoats not only are as good as rubber, the department said, "they are said to be better."

The new raincoats are expected to resist light and heat better. They won't be affected by most alkalis, acids, alcohols, petroleum solvents, oils and greases. Put them in a temperature of minus 20 Fahrenheit, says the department, and they won't crack. Heat them through hundreds of degrees and they won't burn.

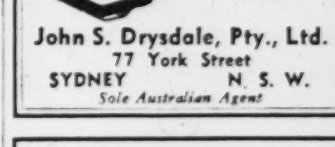
Mrs. Ewan Macdonald

TORONTO, April 25 (AP)—Mrs. Ewan Macdonald, who passed on here yesterday, was the author of the famous children's novel, "Anne of Green Gables" and other books. She wrote under the nom de plume of L. M. Montgomery.

New! HOOVER Mothbimizer

destroys moths and silverfish
Newest, simplest method of getting rid of destructive insects Mothbimizer easily attached to latest model Hoover one of the finest cleaners ever built.

For particulars, write:
John S. Drysdale, Pty., Ltd.
77 York Street
SYDNEY N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent



England's Best Selling Chair

PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC COVERED SPRING

THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY

See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT 52 FLOOR

BEARD WATSON & CO., Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"

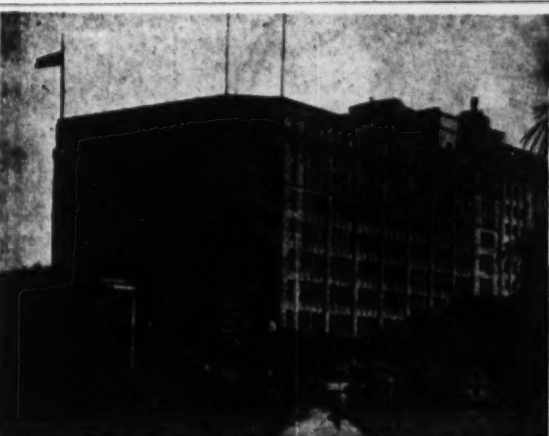


You Buy Quality Goods

Famous Low Prices

ANTHONY HORDERNS

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



AS much a part of Sydney as Sydney itself. The progress of David Jones Ltd. has been linked with that of the great city for over one hundred and one years... progress manifested in the Three Great Stores where the motto of "For Service" now, as formerly is the pillarstone on which confidence in this House is built.

DAVID JONES', SYDNEY
Main Store, Castlereagh St.; Men's Store—Market St. & George St.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



Finneys
Queensland's Leading Department Store
—where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.

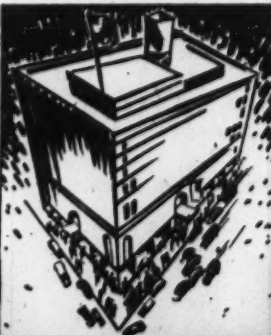
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia



She Gives Out A Good Deal of Sound Fashion Advice

The expert salesperson in the Department Store is something of a magician in her way. She listens to the problem of the dress and hat that don't match, and before you can say "latest fashion trend," she has whisked out the very coat or accessories to harmonize the uncongenial garments. And it is astonishing how many times she remembers your preferences

The hundreds of Department Stores whose advertisements appear in The Christian Science Monitor rely greatly on the tact and skill of their salespeople. Many stores give their personnel fashion training, yet in the long run, it is their sheer friendliness and interest which give the customer valuable service.



THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Serves Its Community in Many Ways

HORDERN BROTHERS

A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.

Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Parcel Delivery

We collect and deliver parcels within the metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 1/- per parcel. A quick, safe and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M-2407 for our carter to call.

NOCK-KIRBY'S
111-113, 115-117, 119-121, 123-125, 127-129, 131-133, 135-137, 139-141, 143-145, 147-149, 151-153, 155-157, 159-161, 163-165, 167-169, 171-173, 175-177, 179-181, 183-185, 187-189, 191-193, 195-197, 199-201, 203-205, 207-209, 211-213, 215-217, 219-221, 223-225, 227-229, 231-233, 235-237, 239-241, 243-245, 247-249, 251-253, 255-257, 259-261, 263-265, 267-269, 271-273, 275-277, 279-281, 283-285, 287-289, 291-293, 295-297, 299-301, 303-305, 307-309, 311-313, 315-317, 319-321, 323-325, 327-329, 331-333, 335-337, 339-341, 343-345, 347-349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 363-365, 367-369, 371-373, 375-377, 379-381, 383-385, 387-389, 391-393, 395-397, 399-401, 403-405, 407-409, 411-413, 415-417, 419-421, 423-425, 427-429, 431-433, 435-437, 439-441, 443-445, 447-449, 451-453, 455-457, 459-461, 463-465, 467-469, 471-473, 475-477, 479-481, 483-485, 487-489, 491-493, 495-497, 499-501, 503-505, 507-509, 511-513, 515-517, 519-521, 523-525, 527-529, 531-533, 535-537, 539-541, 543-545, 547-549, 551-553, 555-557, 559-561, 563-565, 567-569, 571-573, 575-577, 579-581, 583-585, 587-589, 591-593, 595-597, 599-601, 603-605, 607-609, 611-613, 615-617, 619-621, 623-625, 627-629, 631-633, 635-637, 639-641, 643-645, 647-649, 651-653, 655-657, 659-661, 663-665, 667-669, 671-673, 675-677, 679-681, 683-685, 687-689, 691-693, 695-697, 699-701, 703-705, 707-709, 711-713, 715-717, 719-721, 723-725, 727-729, 731-733, 735-737, 739-741, 743-745, 747-749, 751-753, 755-757, 759-761, 763-765, 767-769, 771-773, 775-777, 779-781, 783-785, 787-789, 791-793, 795-797, 799-801, 803-805, 807-809, 811-813, 815-817, 819-821, 823-825, 827-829, 831-833, 835-837, 839-841, 843-845, 847-849, 851-853, 855-857, 859-861, 863-865, 867-869, 871-873, 875-877, 879-881, 883-885, 887-889, 891-893, 895-897, 899-901, 903-905, 907-909, 911-913, 915-917, 919-921, 923-925, 927-929, 931-933, 935-937, 939-941, 943-945, 947-949, 951-953, 955-957, 959-961, 963-965, 967-969, 971-973, 975-977, 979-981, 983-985, 987-989, 991-993, 995-997, 999-1001, 1003-1005, 1007-1009, 1011-1013, 1015-1017, 1019-1021, 1023-1025, 1027-1029, 1031-1033, 1035-1037, 1039-1041, 1043-1045, 1047-1049, 1051-1053, 1055-1057, 1059-1061, 1063-1065, 1067-1069, 1071-1073, 1075-1077, 1079-1081, 1083-1085, 1087-1089, 1091-1093, 1095-1097, 1099-1101, 1103-1105, 1107-1109, 1111-1113, 1115-1117, 1119-1121, 1123-1125, 1127-1129, 1131-1133, 1135-1137, 1139-1141, 1143-1145, 1147-1149, 1151-1153, 1155-1157, 1159-1161, 1163-1165, 1167-1169, 1171-1173, 1175-1177, 1179-1181, 1183-1185, 1187-1189, 1191-1193, 1195-1197, 1199-1201, 1203-1205, 1207-1209, 1211-1213, 1215-1217, 1219-1221, 1223-1225, 1227-1229, 1231-1233, 1235-1237, 1239-1241, 1243-1245, 1247-1249, 1251-1253, 1255-1257, 1259-1261, 1263-1265, 1267-1269, 1271-1273, 1275-1277, 1279-1281, 1283-1285, 1287-1289, 1291-1293, 1295-1297, 1299-1301, 1303-1305, 1307-1309, 1311-1313, 1315-1317, 1319-1321, 1323-1325, 1327-1329, 1331-1333, 1335-1337, 1339-1341, 1343-1345, 1347-1349, 1351-1353, 1355-1357, 1359-1361, 1363-1365, 1367-1369, 1371-1373, 1375-1377, 1379-1381, 1383-1385, 1387-1389, 1391-1393, 1395-1397, 1399-1401, 1403-1405, 1407-1409, 1411-1413, 1415-1417, 1419-1421, 1423-1425, 1427-1429, 1431-1433, 1435-1437, 1439-1441, 1443-1445, 1447-1449, 1451-1453, 1455-1457, 1459-1461, 1463-1465, 1467-1469, 1471-1473, 1475-1477, 1479-1481, 1483-1485, 1487-1489, 1491-1493, 1495-1497, 1499-1501, 1503-1505, 1507-1509, 1511-1513, 1515-1517, 1519-1521, 1523-1525, 1527-1529, 1531-1533, 1535-1537, 1539-1541, 1543-1545, 1547-1549, 1551-1553, 1555-1557, 1559-1561, 1563-1565, 1567-1569, 1571-1573, 1575-1577, 1579-1581, 1583-1585, 1587-1589, 1591-1593, 1595-1597, 1599-1601, 1603-1605, 1607-1609, 1611-1613, 1615-1617, 1619-1621, 1623-1625, 1627-1629, 1631-1633, 1635-1637, 1639-1641, 1643-1645, 1647-1649, 1651-1653, 1655-1657, 1659-1661, 16

The Record of Appeasement: From Corfu to Vichy Regime

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does appeasement pay? With rumors of Axis peace overtures filling the air, with Vichy-France having become a willing tool of Hitler, and with the Spanish Government assuring the Nazis of forthcoming military aid if needed, this question comes strongly to the fore. Technically, both France and Spain are considered neutral, and to many people this in itself constitutes some form of appeasement, since it enables them to work as information and propaganda centers on behalf of the Axis and to disturb, if not to influence, the actions of the United Nations.

Discussion is going on in America about whether or not the relations with, at least, France should be broken off. Some feel that it would be against America's interests to drive France to desperate steps, such as the surrendering of its fleet to the Nazis. Others contend that the French fleet will be surrendered to the Germans whenever Chief of Government Pierre Laval deems it desirable. They argue that neither Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain nor Admiral Jean Darlan can be considered guarantors of Vichy's correct behavior and that appeasement never did nor ever will pay.

Record of Appeasement
The record of appeasement during the last nineteen years is instructive.

It started in the summer of 1923. On Aug. 24 of that year General Tellini, the Italian head of a commission engaged in locating the Greek-Albanian border, was murdered near Janina and with him four companions, three of whom were Italians. Mussolini, without waiting for the result of an investigation and against the instructions of the League of Nations, sent the Greek Government a practically unacceptable ultimatum.

On Aug. 30 he mobilized the Italian fleet and ordered it to seize the Greek island of Corfu. He was eager for laurels and wanted to show the European diplomats that the League of Nations did not mean a thing to him. Corfu was not defended. There were neither troops nor workable guns in the ancient fortifications.

League Failed to Act
Nevertheless, the Italian navy bombarded it for an hour. The League, however, refused to use pressure against the aggressor. It declared itself incompetent and requested the Council of Ambassadors in Paris to settle the case. The Council decided in Mussolini's favor. Greece paid an indemnity of about \$10,000,000 whereupon the Italians evacuated Corfu. A subsequent investigation by a British-French-Japanese mission disclosed that the Greeks had nothing whatever to do with the murder of General Tellini. No one took notice of that report.

Mussolini was to repeat the same tactics, and to enjoy the same getaway, twelve years later on a much larger scale.

The main difference between the conquest of Corfu and that of Abyssinia was that, while in 1923 Mussolini had the Ambassadors' Council on his side, in 1935 he could count on assistance from the heads of the Foreign Ministries of Great Britain, France, and several other European countries.

It was Pierre Laval who promised Mussolini noninterference.

MELBOURNE, AUSTR.

TELEPHONE M 5179
SHOES OF
DISTINCTIVE QUALITY
Smart and attractive
Autumn Styles Now Showing
78-81 ELIZABETH STREET, C. 1

MELBOURNE, AUSTR.
DEAN'S
Established 1854
PICTURE FRAMING
PICTURES—PRINTS
ARTISTS' and ARTCRAFT
MATERIALS
WALLPAPERS—PAINTS
CRYSTAL CHINA / ANTIQUES
Point and Glass Merchants
346 LITTLE COLLINS STREET

F. I. SCHILLING
FURS
Still Maintain
Their High Standard
of Quality and
Workmanship
Melbourne's Leading Furriers
8th Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg.,
Corner Collins and Swanston Streets
Phone M-1136 MELBOURNE, AUSTR.

Forsters
THE CARPET EXPERTS
Give Utmost Value in
Design, Colour and Quality
AXMINSTER PERSIAN
INDIAN
Forster Carpet Co. Ltd.
362 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
PHONE MELBOURNE, AUSTR. MU. 6634

tion and persuaded the main figures in the British Cabinet to participate in sham-sanctions and mock-embargoes which did Italy no harm, but barred the shipment of arms to Haile Selassie.

Nations Reluctant to Act

The Polish delegate at Geneva proposed the postponement of the oil embargo—the only means to make Mussolini give up his plans. Austria, Hungary, and Albania voted against sanctions in the League Assembly. The British Foreign Minister Sir Samuel Hoare who aired his reluctance in the House of Commons "to proceed further along the unattractive road of economic sanctions against a fellow member, an old friend, and a former ally."

On May 9, 1936, Mussolini announced the victorious conclusion of the Abyssinian Campaign and proclaimed the country's annexation. Three months later, Italian troops marched into Spain where they joined hands with the forces of the rebel leader Gen. Francisco Franco and the first contingents of Hitler's soldiers.

The Axis was born, appeasement had backfired. Instead of driving a wedge between the two dictators it had brought them closer to each other and created a third dictatorship in Europe. Still, appeasement went on in and outside Europe.

Japanese Aggression

In September, 1931, Japan started the conquest of Manchuria. China appealed to the League. The League, under the influence of the British Foreign Minister Sir John Simon delayed. The war spread to China proper. While in February, 1932, the General Disarmament Conference was held at Geneva, the Japanese bombarded Shanghai. China's urgent requests to impose sanctions upon Japan, and Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson's plea to invoke the Nine-Power Pact met no response from Britain.

As a result, in June, 1939, Britain had to accept "the actual situation in China" and to agree "not to countenance any acts or measures" hindering the Japanese to proceed with the invasion.

After the fall of Austria, some people in Europe began to get seriously worried about the consequences of appeasement. But they were helpless against the power which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain wielded in England and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet wielded in France. M. Bonnet, especially, was so bent on appeasement that he not only sent private emissaries to Hitler and Mussolini—but also, on September 13, 1938, adopted the device of reading to the French Cabinet Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin's report on France's military situation, stressing all the weak points which the General had enumerated, and omitting the favorable ones. Germany's West-wall line of fortifications was then far from completed.

In view of M. Bonnet's presentation, the French Ministers showed little enthusiasm to oppose Hitler's aspirations on the Sudeten territory by force.

Appeasement Continues

Thereafter appeasement continued. Mr. Chamberlain visited Mussolini, Marshal Pétain was appointed French ambassador to Spain and Sir Samuel Hoare was made British ambassador to General Franco's Government. Once more, an attempt was made to split the Axis, to buy off the Italian and the Spanish Fascists. When that plan miscarried, Great Britain, in the eleventh hour, tried to buy Hitler off.

By the middle of July, 1939, Dr. Helmuth Woltbat, key-man in the Berlin Ministry for Economics, came to London. Ostensibly, the purpose of his visit was to take part in the international whaling conference. Yet no sooner had he arrived than the German Embassy arranged for a meeting between the Nazi economic expert and Robert S. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.

In the course of their talk Dr. Woltbat and Mr. Hudson worked out a plan according to which Great Britain was to grant Germany a \$5,000,000,000 loan, whereas Germany was to reduce her armaments and to retreat from Bohemia and Moravia.

When news of that plan leaked out, there was such a thoroughgoing indignation at the idea that Great Britain was to provide money for the stabilization of the Hitler regime that Chamberlain had to drop the scheme at once. That was the last of appeasement in Great Britain. But not in France, as the summer of 1940 proved.

However, the chance that Vichy, for once, may become the object of appeasement is remote. M. Laval has nothing to offer. Not even resistance to Mussolini and, though in a lesser degree, to General Franco. Appeasement during the last two decades was the outgrowth of greed and fears on all sides and of illusions which the leaders of the democratic and half-democratic countries harbored about the nature of the Fascist mind. As far as the United Nations are concerned, even if the greed and fears have not been allayed entirely, the illusions have been discarded. The record of appeasement can be locked away—for some time.

China to Send Minister

To Assist in Washington

LONDON, April 25 (P)—Reuters News Agency reported that the Chinese Government had decided to appoint a Minister to Washington to assist Ambassador Hu Shih, at the beginning of the war. Heavy workers get a pound and 12 ounces to a pound 5 ounces, and very

Swiss Women Do Part in Field and Defense



'Man Power' in Mountain Republic
Top: Father and daughter work together to get in the field crops in Hinterrhein, under the shadow of one of Switzerland's picturesque Alps. Bottom: That Swiss women are as ready to defend their country as are the men is evidenced by the women shown here.



Bread, Fat, and Meat Rations Arouse Discontent in Reich

BERN, Switzerland, April 25—Germans are strongly dissatisfied with food restrictions in the three categories—bread, fat, and meat—which were put into effect this month, according to reports which are only now available from sources inside Germany.

The new rations are the first serious limitations on food which have been enforced since the beginning of the war.

The present bread ration allows the normal consumer over 20 years of age a total of about 4 pounds, 7 ounces weekly instead of 5 pounds as previously. Allowances for the other seven age categories are lowered from 3.5 to 2.7 ounces, except for children from 3 to 6 who receive an increased allowance of from 2 pounds, 7 ounces to 2 pounds, 10.5 ounces, and for children from 6 to 10 who receive the same amount as before, 12.75 pounds. These latter increases are bare necessity allowances to avoid the effects of malnutrition noticeable in the last war.

Even heavy laborers are to get only from about 8 pounds to 7 1/2 pounds and very heavy laborers about 10 pounds to about 9 1/2 pounds.

40 P. C. of Requirements
Although in average diets these allowances might be considered high, it is to be remembered that bread must be the source of 40 per cent of the calorie requirements of Germans.

Germans now must take themselves where are the visible results of the conquest of Europe's breadbasket in the Southeast. Reports from Hungary which state that farmers are holding out their wheat lest it be taken by the Germans are indicative of the situation in the satellite countries. For the same reason, wheat no longer is milled in large mills where the customary maintenance of large stores might permit easy access to German overlords. Instead, individual producers and small bakers have their own little home mills. Furthermore, German agricultural experts warn the people not to expect any noticeable betterment in food rations from exploitation of the Ukraine for "several years," due to lack of machinery and the unwillingness of the "inferior peoples" to work for the Nazis. For similar reasons, it is unlikely that collaboration by France will result in any great increase in German rations.

The most radical reduction in food for Germans is the meat ration, which is cut from 14 to 10.5 ounces for the normal consumer after a previous reduction of from a pound and an ounce to 14 ounces. The present ration is thus only three fifths of that which prevailed at the beginning of the war. Heavy workers get a pound and 12 ounces to a pound 5 ounces, and very

Six Breadless Weeks Face France in New Food Crisis

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Agriculture Department, in a summary of recent cables on European food developments, states that there are increasing difficulties confronting Germany and Nazi-occupied countries in producing and supplying their people with food and fiber crops.

Unoccupied France was said to be facing six breadless weeks before the new wheat harvest because of diversion of grain by the black markets, illegal use of wheat for feeding livestock and poultry, counterfeit ration cards, and failure of farmers to deliver the quantities expected.

The Department said reports coming out of Germany indicated the strongest measures were being taken against violators of food rationing regulations.

Recent restrictions upon the milling of wheat and rye indicate, the Department said, that German grain stocks have declined to a level where economies must be effected in order to insure against a poor crop at home this year and the possibility of supplies from Southeastern Europe falling below expectations.

Agricultural production in Denmark, which in 1941 was less than half of normal, was said to be seriously threatened this year by the late spring, shortages of fertilizers, seed and labor.

The Department said Germany hoped to secure the production of sufficient food in occupied Ukraine

ian Russia to meet the needs of Nazi occupation forces and for the bare maintenance of the local population.

"Reports indicate," the Department said, "that spring sowing in the Ukraine is no easy task owing to the shortage of machinery and horses taken or destroyed by the Russians. Despite repairs and resumed production of some farm implements spring work must be chiefly manual. It is impossible to till the land thoroughly owing to insufficient plows."

The Department said the labor shortage was especially severe in the southern districts of the Ukraine, but that Germany planned to procure workers from cities. Reports from Russia told how the Soviet Army had slaughtered great numbers of Ukraine sheep for food to prevent them from falling into German hands.

With supplies of silk and other fine fibers running low, Germany has ordered all its schools to give instructions in the breeding of silk worms.

The Department said Germany appears to be getting large supplies of oranges from Spain. The fruit was said to be moving mainly by coastwise steamers from Spanish ports to French ports and then by rail to Germany.

English farmers, the Department said, are now plowing about 50 per cent more land this spring than they did before the war, despite acute shortages in labor, machinery and other supplies.

Home Town Set To Fete O'Hare

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25 (AP)—They are turning St. Louis over to Lieut. Commander Edward H. O'Hare today in the greatest welcoming celebration for a returning hero since Charles A. Lindbergh came back from his trans-Atlantic flight, but the Navy flier is loath to accept it.

Mrs. Selma O'Hare, mother of the man who downed five Japanese

bombers and damaged a sixth in a battle over the Pacific, said he's "scared stiff."

Commander O'Hare, who grew up in St. Louis, will ride in a parade with his mother and his wife, the former Rita Wooster of Keokuk, Iowa. His car will be flanked by an honor guard of two sailors, two marines, and two coast guardsmen.

The parade will wind up in front of Soldiers Memorial where Mayor William Dee Becker will give the flier a big brass key to the City. A gold watch inscribed "from the proud and grateful City of St. Louis" also will be presented.

U. of Colorado Students Give Quarters to Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOULDER, Colo.—Regularly enrolled men students in the University of Colorado located in this foothills city, are moving out of their fine dormitory to fraternity houses and private homes. Their homes are being taken over by newly enlisted Navy men, sent here to take the radio communication course in the University's engineering school.

The first 100 men arrived last week; they are only the vanguard of other hundreds for whom the Navy Department has leased the entire 440-bed dormitory. Another group of 100 will arrive May 1, another June 10, and still another July 1. As each group completes the 16-week course, another will take its place; the dormitory will be filled with naval men 12 months each year for the duration. Navy officers are in charge of the men during their Boulder stay.

PHONE MU 1127
Brighter
CARPETS
CLEANING
CO.
We shampoo and clean
Carpets and Lounge Suites
IN YOUR OWN HOME.
Repairing, Remaking,
Relaying.

ERIC STEPHENS Proprietor
325 COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE, AUSTR.

FLAT SEEKERS!
FLAT INVESTORS!
-Consult
The Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
REAL ESTATE AGENT
Member of R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET
Phones Cent. 6163-4-5 (3 lines)

BOND'S
Phone Cent. 5998
Millinery
and
Neckwear
Howie Place and Little Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
Hardy Bros Ltd.
Australia's Leading
Jewelers and Silversmiths
ESTABLISHED 1853
338 Collins St. Cent. 1461-2
and at Sydney, Brisbane
and London

HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES, PTY. LTD.
THRIF. T. SERVICE
Washing by Weight
ALSO DRY CLEANING
Telephones U 3171 and U 3172
26 Howson Street Malvern S. E. 4
MELBOURNE

FROCKS
HATS
ACCESSORIES
SHOES
Our showing of women's
apparel is always representative
of the accepted best of
the latest overseas and
domestic originations. Smart-
ness and quality are the
keynotes sounded by our
frocks, dresses, millinery,
footwear, and the so im-
portant dress accessories.

BALLWELCH
LTD.
Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.
also at Castlemaine

MANTON'S
STORE of
87 Departments
There are 87 departments at Manton's—each one completely stocked in every detail! Make Manton's your store! Here you get the greatest possible value consistent with low prices.

Manton & Sons, Ltd.
Bourke Street, Central Melbourne

New Draperies and Loose Covers
Made to fit to your furniture.
Choose from gay new chintzes,
rich damasks and cretonnes,
and other fabrics.

Mutual Stone
256 Flinders Street, C. 1
MELBOURNE, AUSTR.

Italy's Path Into Puppetry To Be Followed by Laval?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reported threat of Adolf Hitler to Marshal Petain that Nice, Savoy, Corsica and Tunisia would be occupied by Italian troops if he did not consent to the inclusion of Pierre Laval in the government deceives no one.

The Italian dictator, after 22 months of participation in this war, has irrevocably gambled away the future of his cause regardless of what places his troops occupy, or of what the outcome of the war may be. He is no longer master of his country, nor can he ever regain his former hold on the masses which his policy has deprived of peace, wealth, and moral resistance.

Politically, Italy has been pushed down to a third-class power. It is of much less importance to Hitler today than France. Militarily, the Fascist country disclosed its impotence in the African and the Greek campaign. Economically, it was a cumbersome burden to Germany from the very first moment.

Brother in Oppression

This triple disappointment caused the Nazis to do away even with the pretense of consideration for the reputation of their ally and for the welfare of the Italian people. Now, Berlin treats the "brother-in-arms" in exactly the same manner as any of the conquered territories. The German embassy in Rome is virtual head of the Italian Government. The administration is infiltrated by German key men and closely watched by the Gestapo. The populace has been degraded almost to the level of the conquered Poles, and the country is being depleted of everything that can be of any value to the Nazis.

Following a visit of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering last February, the Italian Ministry of Corporations issued a decree ordering civil mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 55 years, virtually suspending at the same time the former regulations concerning working hours. From now on, plants running on a 24-hour schedule will employ two shifts only instead of the customary three. Each of these two shifts will work 12 hours a day or 72 hours a week. In

plants that do not operate on a day-and-night schedule, the working time will be expanded to 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week.

Marshal Goering is reported to have spoken words that left no doubts about Germany's intentions in case Mussolini would not comply with his master's demands. The field marshal is said to have stated that it was impossible on psychological grounds to grant any member of the New European Combine a preferential treatment; that the situation was much too serious to allow the 46,000,000 Italians to produce less or to consume more than their allotted share; that Germany needed more Italian workers for its own factories, but that, despite the shift of labor, the output of Italian industry and agriculture must not drop below its present level.

The wording of the mobilization decree makes it obligatory for every male Italian between the ages of 18 and 55 years to accept work either in industry or agriculture, or on the railroads, or office work in commercial enterprises. The decree contains no restrictions as to the place of employment.

It may, therefore, be assumed with a high degree of probability that a large portion of labor conscripts will be sent to Germany. This inference has been strengthened by events of the last weeks. Most recent reports from Switzerland tell that the Fascist Government ordered a 35 per cent reduction in the use of electricity throughout Italian industries. Only those factories are exempted from the regulation the working time of which would be reduced to less than 24 hours a week.

Hardening Process

At first sight this drastic step seems to be in direct contrast to the labor conscription and the extension of the working time. However, the solution of the riddle can be found in the fact that the chief aim of the first two regulations was to recruit workers for Germany and to prepare them beforehand for what would be in store for them there.

It may even be that the Italian government deliberately cut down the use of electrical power, and consequently of working hours and wages, in order to make the Italian workers better disposed toward the idea of going abroad. If that was not the chief reason behind the latest development, it certainly was a welcome by-product. With every worker who goes abroad, there is one potential enemy of the Government less to be watched and one consumer less to be fed.

Warning From Home

Four weeks ago, Raffaele Riccardi, Italian Minister for Foreign Exchange, warned his fellow-countrymen that they would have to pull their belts still tighter. He announced that Italy had undertaken to reserve for Germany anything in the foodstuffs line that was not strictly indispensable to Italy. He specifically mentioned vegetables, fruits, and canned food among the goods of which an increased amount would have to be shipped to Germany.

It will be up to the Nazis to interpret the term "indispensable," and it may be expected that they will interpret it extensively. That will prove a severe blow to the masses of the Italian people, considering their traditionally low standard of nutrition and the constant cutting of rations which they had to endure during the last two years.

So far as food is concerned the Italian people can be divided into three groups. The bulk goes hungry. Neither the average work-

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Herblock

War Calendar



Messner, Rochester Times-Union

"China Sympathizes With Man Who Knows"

ing-class nor the average farmer family is able to satisfy its appetite.

Soldiers' Rations

The second, already much smaller, group is formed by the Army. The soldiers, although they too complain about insufficient food, are relatively well cared for. How much better, anyway, than the civilian population can be guessed from a recent order of the War Ministry forbidding civilian visitors to army camps from being given military rations during their visits.

The third and smallest group are the people who can afford to pay the black market prices.

Food was not the only item on Italy's prewar list of imports. The country is deficient in nearly all the metals, minerals and other raw

materials on which modern industry is based. That is another reason for the temporary closing down of the factories.

Since Germany, owing to its own shortages and, above all, transport difficulties, cannot fill the gaps of its ally, the Fascists try the most desperate means to keep their industry from breaking down completely. All automobiles manufactured before 1940 have been ordered converted into scrap. The latest models idle in the garages because of lack of fuel and tires. Another decree, issued last March, ordered the Italians to turn over to the authorities their old shoes and every piece of leather goods the use of which was not strictly necessary. The leather is to be used for piecing together new shoes and repairing old ones.



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Vichy, We Are Here!

Bermuda Really 'Colonized' By U. S. but It's a Big Success

Wide World-Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The United States Government's twenty-century experiment in "colonizing" is succeeding in Bermuda.

The establishment of American defense bases on British islands in the Western Hemisphere—involving the leasing of large acreages of land from the British Government and the dispossession of hundreds of people from their homes—has meant a transfer of some of Great Britain's colonial responsibilities to the United States, with advantages to both.

Uncle Sam had something more to do than build a string of bastions in the Atlantic. There was the matter of softening the economic and social impact of the bases upon the colonial life.

To ease the blow, the Americans have shared some of the problems with the British and Colonials.

At first Bermuda was hostile to the land acquisitions. Now there is vigorous co-operation.

U. S. in War Brings Change

This transformation received added impetus by the entry of the United States into the war. Any remaining doubts that the island was immune from attack have been dissipated lately by the landing of survivors from torpedoed ships.

Assemblymen at one time discussed war news in whispers. Today they talk of "Bermuda's submarine-infested waters." The cities are blacked out. Bicycle riders switch warily for automobiles that loom out of the night.

The people here at last appreciate that living on a rock in the middle of the Atlantic has its disadvantages in wartime. The salutary climate will not stop an air raid or sea raid, but United States planes, ships and land defenses can. Too many examples of complacency elsewhere have been provided in recent months.

There was a tendency to cling to the small remnants of the former lucrative tourist trade, but the businessmen gradually discovered they were enjoying a boom period never equaled in the colony's history. Sailors on shore leave, base workers and the armed forces stationed here went on a spending spree at Christmas that broke all store records.

Less and less thought has been given to the tourists—at least for the present. Money is being salted away for the postwar period. Already \$500,000 is in a reserve fund for that purpose. It will be pyramided so that when final victory comes to the Allies, Bermuda's American advertising agents may go to work with a fat bank roll.

When the dependents of American Army and Navy personnel here were evacuated, and American dependents of civilian residents found that their Government was not eager to have them remain in Bermuda, the tourist trade gave a last gasp.

In the old days, United States

tourists did not stay here long enough to take an interest in local affairs, but with a permanent establishment of American forces and workers, it became necessary to safeguard the health of those men.

Public health has been one of the colonizing problems, and is being improved.

Labor provided a major problem. Bermudian boys, before the bases came here, aspired to be salesmen in dry goods stores or clerical workers in the offices of commission agents. The construction work widened the labor demand.

A technical training center was built and—unheard-of in the colony's history—boys from the elite Salus Grammar School now are being taught wood and metal work by Canadian teachers. A grant of \$10,000 has been offered by the Carnegie Corporation toward the equipment of a larger technical school.

The chief labor concern now is the unloading of ships with supplies for the bases. So that there will be no delay in clearing the vessels from this port, about 400 dock workers have been conscripted. They are paid a minimum wage of \$16 a week which the Government has guaranteed.

Bermudian merchants have to take what part of the cargo space they can get, as only essentials are being imported. A rationing system is envisaged.

When there is no boat in port to be unloaded, the American bases have agreed to engage the dock workers temporarily at other jobs.

At the time the present large male population began to arrive in the colony from the United States, there were fears that the lack of recreational facilities would be a major problem. It was. Hundreds of men roamed the streets with nothing to do.

In the past 12 months, however, service clubs have flourished. The United Service Organizations took over the swanky Coral Island Golf Club and property at the Flatts. Liberty boats bring the "gobs" almost to the doors of the clubhouse. Residents of the district co-operate in entertaining the men. There are facilities for swimming, boating and other sports.

Near-by is the Royal Navy's White Ensign Club, and there is the Maple Leaf Club on an adjoining street which is primarily for British soldiers. A few blocks away are the naval recreation rooms, patronized by ratings from the Allied navies.

At outlying ends of the island are other service clubs, all of which have contributed to keeping the men off the streets.

With club activities and outings, the men have little time in which to think about themselves. The morale barometer, low at first, has soared in recent months.

Four More Sunk in Atlantic

By the Associated Press

Loss of four ships in the Atlantic—two medium-sized United States merchantmen and two Panamanian tankers—was announced Friday by the Navy and foreign quarters, bringing to 147 the total of Allied vessels officially announced as sunk in the Atlantic and adjacent waters.

Thirty-two crewmen were lost in the attacks and 108 survived. Published today by the Mexican Government newspaper Nacional was a crewman's report that a Mexican tanker, approaching the lifeboat containing the survivors of an American freighter, may have rammed and sunk a submarine lurking near the scene. The Mexican ship, said the Nacional's story, bore the marks of the collision on her hull, but otherwise was undamaged.

Survivors of the second U. S. merchantman stated they were heavily shelled by an Axis submarine attacking April 16. Seven of the crew of 34 were killed, 27 reaching Norfolk after a destroyer picked up their lifeboats three days later.

Of the crew of 38 aboard one of the Panamanian tankers, one—the

quartermaster at the wheel—was burned, and passed on later aboard the rescue ship. The vessel was torpedoed March 13, catching fire immediately. The submarine, made a lee for the two lifeboats so they would not be swamped by the seas of burning oil.

The second Panamanian tanker was torpedoed about April 17 in the South Atlantic, according to dispatches from Cumana, Venezuela. The captain of the vessel, one of 15 survivors landed there, said 29 of his crew perished.

ROGERS BIG STAR LITTLE STAR

Food stores located in Georgia—Florida Alabama—South Carolina

We appreciate your patronage

Australia Gains Confidence As People Hit War Stride

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 25—Today's newspapers indicate an enormously heartened atmosphere in Australia due to events in the past few weeks. It has been disclosed that inquiries regarding evacuation to country districts from Sydney have declined strikingly from last month.

According to a New South Wales Evacuation Service officer, there were many days last month when over a thousand applications for information on evacuation were received. Now the inquiries average less than a hundred daily and the number is declining. Along with this restored confidence in the future, Australians are getting into the swing of wartime changes, and even privations, with good humor.

This correspondent heard a man on a street car asking an American soldier with a smile: "How did you enjoy my potato for breakfast?"

A characteristic cartoon shows a woman shopper bribing a carpenter to bore a hole through a store's

new wooden window fronts "so I can see that cute frock in the corner."

The greatest change is of regulations which close places of recreation on Sunday. David Jones, one of Sydney's largest department stores, is opening its dining room beginning tomorrow for American and Australian soldiers in a general movement to make it possible for service men to eat when in town on leave.

Some churches still are fighting a strong rearward action against Sunday afternoon movies, but it is a losing cause and a lifting of the ban is expected momentarily. Australians regret losing the traditional quietness of their Sundays and a willingness to do so shows significantly how far they are ready to go to express hospitality toward their American guests, who are more popular than ever since the recent dramatic air flight by Gen. Ralph Royce's squadron to the Philippines and steady attacks on the southern-most Japanese bases.

Selectees in War Work Getting Deferment—Queries Answered

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 25—Does the Selective Service system at present defer men in war industries and essential civilian activities?

Yes, if the men are so necessary to their work that the effectiveness of the war effort will be reduced if they are drawn into the Army.

Either the employees involved or their employers may ask for deferment in such cases before the registrant is classified.

The Government appeal agent, an official appointed for each board by the President, is instructed to appeal from a draft board ruling when he finds that a necessary man in war industry has been classified 1-A, making him available for military service.

How does a registrant take an appeal?

After he has been classified, he must request a hearing before the local board within 10 days if he wishes his classification to be reconsidered. He cannot be represented by an attorney.

Appeals can be taken by the registrant, his employer, the Government appeal agent or one of the registrant's dependents. The State Director of Selective Service or the National Director may appeal at any time from any determination of a local board. These two officials also may appeal to the President any decision of the Board of Appeal if they believe this in the national interest or necessary to avoid injustice.

The registrant, dependent or Government appeal agent can appeal to the President from the decision of the appeal board, but only on grounds of dependency. If the request for deferment is on other grounds, the decision of the appeal board is final.

When a member of a local board, appeal board, or the examining physician disqualified from acting on a registrant's case?

When either of them is a first cousin or closer relative, or when one of them is an employer or business partner of the registrant.

May a registrant transfer from one local board to another?

Yes, if he moves into a new area or if a majority of his board have disqualified themselves from acting on his case. He may transfer either for classification or for induction, if he happens to be so far away that it will be a hardship to him to report for induction to his original board.

Are a registrant's statements in his Selective Service file confidential?

Information regarding his income, details of dependency status, physical or mental condition, his court record and facts about his previous military service are, in general, confidential. Certain fed-

eral officials or employees, however, may have access to this information if authorized by the Director of Selective Service or the state director.

How soon is a registrant inducted after notice is mailed to him to report for the Army physical examination and induction?

He must be allowed at least 10 days. After he has been examined and inducted, if the registrant wishes to go home to straighten up his affairs, the Army may grant him an immediate furlough. His commanding officer has power to grant or refuse furlough in the individual case.

Tanker Survivors

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 25 (AP)—Dispatches from Cumana said 15 survivors of the torpedoed Panamanian tanker Henry von Reidemann had arrived here from the island of La Blanquilla.

Capt. Andrew Weiler said his 12,097-ton ship was en route from Trinidad to Aruba when attacked and sunk April 17 near La Blanquilla, northwest of the Venezuelan Island, Margarita. Twenty-nine crew members perished.

ATLANTA, GA.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor We Appreciate Your Patronage



ATLANTA, GA.

YES, INDEED!

Colonial Good Bread



ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Rich's Connoisseur Gallery!

A treasure-trove of opulence. A gallery where you will see rare pieces of furniture, museum antiques from England's famous houses. Treasures from America, treasures from other lands.

Fifth Floor RICH'S



American	Mo. 1016
Capital City	Va. 4711
Decatur	Va. 1606
Excelsior	W. 2454
Guthman	Mo. 8661
May's	W. 5300
Piedmont	W. 7651
Trio	Va. 4721
Tray	Mo. 2766

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call Hemlock 7247-R

Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau ATLANTA, GA.

SELBY-BONFIELD

Are You Ready for Summer?

What-to-wear problems are perfectly solved in our lovely and exclusive selection of Summer Cottons, cool Seersuckers, tailored linen jersey, sheers, sharkskins, and many others fresh for Summer Days.

Selby-Bonfield 2007 THIRD AVE. N. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Waite's "fine foods"

Sweet Things on MOTHER'S DAY Delicious Cakes and Candy Tea Room Caterers for Parties

Mail orders filled promptly

2107 7th Ave. So. Phone 3-9224 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

E. E. FORBES & SON

PIANO CO.

403 N. 20th Street

Everything you need in the musical line

Capehart and Magnavox Combination Radio and Phonograph See them for good service Sold at Birmingham BRANCHES

ANNISTON—DECATUR GADSDEN—MONTGOMERY

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Play Safe With Your

Luxurious Furs

Depend on Our 3-Way Protection

We fumigate with lethal gas, place them in South's finest vault, where sealed cold and controlled humidity keeps them in natural protective atmosphere. Store all your winter woollens. Pay next fall.

UTOPIA

BOB JOYCE

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BETTER SUMMIT COAL

Not Over 2 1/2% Ash

FOR STOKERS

Purity THE NON-COKING BLACK CREEK COAL

"The Perfect Fuel"

SUMMIT COAL & COKE CO.

Call 7-6181

14th St. and 1st Ave. No.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ALL STORES

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED IN NEIGHBORHOOD STORES

Try Rumford Baking Powder and enjoy the results.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

3-6661

8 to 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Birmingham, Alabama

1716 10th Avenue North

BIRMINGHAM

ALABAMA'S LARGEST STOCK OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED MERCHANDISE

ALABAMA'S LARGEST STORE PIZITZ Home Owned and Home Operated

BIRMINGHAM

United Nations Moving Toward Unified Command

Continued from Page 1

proaches to Australia, General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that Allied planes had successfully intercepted seven Japanese Zero fighters which had raided Port Moresby, New Guinea.

At the same time, other Allied planes attacked the airfield at Japanese-held Lae, also in New Guinea.

Military activity in the Philippines was confined to desultory fire by the guns of Corregidor and Japanese batteries on Batan.

Burma:

Twin Japanese thrusts on the key cities of Mandalay and Lashio appeared to be developing rapidly today as the British Army, after a brief respite, prepared to defend its last bases of resistance in Burma.

A London military commentator said latest dispatches from Burma indicate the Chinese were fighting stubbornly around Taunggyi and at Hopong and Shwengyang, east and west of that town, in an effort to halt the deepest enemy penetration—now only 100 miles from Mandalay.

A further Japanese advance in this sector would threaten Chinese communications on the Sittang Front to the west and place the invaders astride roads running into Lashio and Mandalay.

The London commentator said a full Japanese offensive on the Irrawaddy Front at the west end of the Allied line.

Chinese forces there were reported holding positions along the Pinchaung River while British forces were resting and refitting in the rear for the climax of the campaign expected to take the form of a triple drive on Mandalay by the Japanese.

Advices from Chungking said Chinese troops along the Pinchaung were offered largely by Chinese who had received military training in the United States.

Dispatches reaching New Delhi, India, said the Japanese were being almost spendthrift in their use of man power as they drove toward Mandalay.

A Chungking communiqué indicated the Chinese-held left flank either had been rolled back or was in imminent danger of being turned by the fast-moving Japanese.

Few details amplified the communiqué, which said the invaders had advanced about 80 miles northward from captured Loikaw to the area of Taunggyi under cover of continuous air attack.

The communiqué reiterated, however, that the situation in the Kenangyung sector on the west bank was unchanged. In the central sector continued fighting was reported around Tatkon, 30 miles north of Pymana, which the Chinese abandoned earlier this week.

The Chinese asserted the Japanese had lost 3,000 men in one week's fighting between the Sura River and Pymana and another 3,000 in four days in the vicinity of Pymana alone, while the Chinese altogether lost 1,000 killed and wounded.

Southwest Pacific:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today that fighter planes defending Port Moresby, New Guinea, "successfully intercepted in sanguinary combat" seven Japanese Navy Zero fighters which raided the New Guinea port yesterday.

Allied raiders, it said, bombed the airfield at Japanese-held Lae, on New Guinea. There were no further details immediately of either air action.

The New Guinea village of

Komiatum was described as having been "sacked and burned" by an enemy raiding party April 23.

Elsewhere, except for continued artillery dueling between Japanese shore batteries in the Philippines and United States guns on Corregidor in Manila Bay, the communiqué said there was no activity.

General MacArthur led a procession of Allied officers in Melbourne today in a ceremony marking the first American participation in Anzac Day, Australia's Memorial Day.

Thousands watched in silence the ceremonial before the City's Shrine of Remembrance as the General and his staff stood with bowed heads.

The customary parade of the Anzac veterans who stormed Gallipoli 27 years ago was missing and, because of a wartime ban on large open-air gatherings, the usual children's mass meeting at the Shrine was replaced by a nationwide radio broadcast with the Star Spangled Banner and the Australian anthem.

Veterans of the Australian Imperial Force of the last war and this war, however, combined ranks before daylight for the traditional dawn pilgrimage to the huge monument.

The crowd watched intently as General MacArthur strode solemnly up the stairs and saluted as his aide, Col. Le Grande Diller, laid a wreath on the flower-decked rock.

Without a speech or fanfare, General MacArthur stood within a semi-circle of his aides—American, Australian, and Dutch—and bowed with bowed head for prayer.

A card with his wreath was inscribed: "To Anzac forces from their American comrades-in-arms of yesterday, today, and tomorrow."

Peace Move

Continued from Page 1

the Russian Front and, therefore, not in a position to check Italy's moves by force may be the moment when a peace offer to the Allies might be put forward safely via neutral channels.

All Classes Want Peace

While this diplomatic report may sound somewhat optimistic and surprising, recent reports about conditions inside Italy confirm statements that Italy is exhausted by the war and that all classes of Italians are longing for peace.

Several nights ago the Ankara Radio, which usually is well-informed, told Turkish listeners that reports on the internal situation in Italy were bad and that the population in Southern Italy had been demoralized by repeated Royal Air Force raids.

The Ankara Radio also declared that the food situation was extremely serious and that the sending of fresh Italian troops to the Russian Front had caused much grumbling and discontent. Other reports from Rome state that Mussolini has called all provincial governors to Rome to report on internal conditions in the country and that a number of Fascist secretaries have been deprived of their functions.

Examining the possibilities of an Italian peace offensive, it becomes evident that the Vatican, which still has powerful contacts with the outside world, might play an important role in any secret negotiations which might be undertaken by the Italians. Despite all the efforts of Mussolini, the influence of the Pope still is great over the Italians, especially the peasants.

Should Italian Army leaders and the Royal Family determine upon a peace move, it is difficult to see how Mussolini, with his diminishing prestige and deprived of powerful forces, could prevent such an attempt.

Reliable neutral reports reaching here declare that conditions in Italy resemble those in France before France's collapse in 1940 and that the morale of the Italian people now is lower than it ever has been before. Informed observers in Rome ask themselves: "How long can the Italian nation stand the present strain and the unending series of disasters which has overtaken the Italian armies?" This summer may provide the answer.

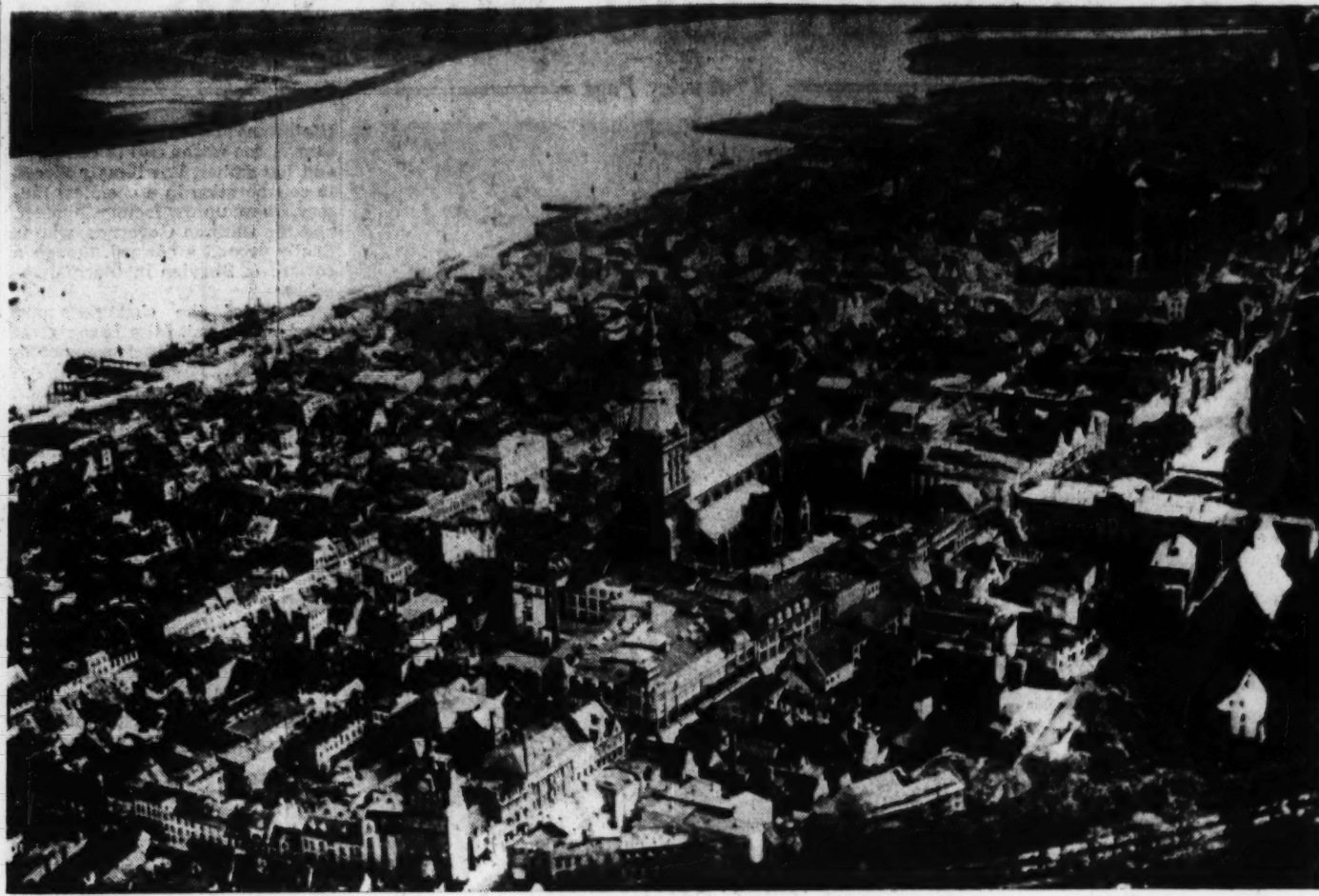
Open Criticism

While Axis propaganda is doing everything to bolster faith in the Axis, and especially in its weaker partner, Italy, it is considered significant in Rome that the Duke of Spoleto never has occupied his throne in Croatia and that certain members of the Italian Royal family, like Crown Prince Marie José, are quite open in their criticism of Mussolini's policy and its consequent failure. Indeed, it has been common knowledge in Italy that Crown Prince Humbert, who still is one of the heads of the Italian Army, is hardly on speaking terms with Mussolini.

While it would be imprudent to attach too much importance to the report about Italian peace moves, it is significant that these reports should be discreetly spread about in neutral countries and it shows that, despite the bullying by Hitler and the strict control Germans now exercise over Italy itself, Italians no longer believe in the invincibility of Hitler and they are beginning to revolt against the servile role to which Hitler has condemned them.

The reported Italian peace moves may come to nothing, but the mere fact they are discussed is encouraging. Should the Allies be in a position to strike at Italy itself this summer, undoubtedly the whole regime would crumble and many Italians believe such an Allied offensive will come. At present, it is impossible to predict developments in the Italian situation.

Where the RAF Struck Hard



Associated Press

German Baltic Base Target of Air Raid

The British Air Ministry reported that on April 23 a strong force of Royal Air Force bombers heavily attacked the Baltic port of Rostock, shown above, and inflicted heavy damage.

Industry Demanding Silver Yet U. S. Cannot Legally Sell

Continued from Page 1

ful history stems in important part from the 1934 silver-purchase bill of Congressman Martin Dies (D) of Texas and the contemporary weekly silver radio "discourses" of Father Charles E. Coughlin.

This is the program which the then mighty Father Coughlin promised Congress would enable the Indians and Chinese to "buy our bathtubs, our shoes, our shirts." Even the Treasury's revelation that Father Coughlin had been speculating in silver, while he was asking for its nationalization, did not diminish his influence, nor the pressure of the silver bloc.

14 Senators

Seven states normally produce about 95 per cent of this country's mine production of silver, a commodity so unimportant to the nation in peace time that the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave it a "weight" of only 7-100ths of one per cent in a list of 784 commodities. The seven states have 14 Senators, or one seventh of our Senate. These 14 Senators, and their inflationist friends, obviously constitute a powerful legislative entity.

Silver mines are few, and even in the economies of the "Silver States" their activity is amazingly inconsequential. In vociferous Nevada, for example, the divorce industry is more important than silver. Yet, utilizing the monetary myth that silver is synonymous with wealth, the silver-producing community, through its strategically situated spokesmen in the Senate, and with the aid of speculators, foisted on the American people in 1933 and 1934 a shameful subsidy.

The late Senator Key Pittman, who at London in 1933 signed the International Silver Agreement for which the State Department later could not find his authority, once boasted that so long as the Senate rules of debate remained unchanged, he would guarantee that no harm would come to the silver program.

The Administration's 1933 decision to play ball with the Silver Bloc later caused it many "upsets," notably in 1935, when the Chinese, Mexican and other Governments cabled Washington their official protests against the way we were buying silver.

On and On

But, again using Senator Pittman's words, nothing must be allowed to interfere with the prosperity of the West. The silver program has gone on—and on, and on. China abandoned the silver standard, which ceased to exist anywhere. Still we keep buying the metal, with no end in sight.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 calls for the acquisition of a varying amount of silver, depending on the size of our gold stock. In 1934 the Act required the purchase of 1½ billion ounces of silver. To date Treasury purchases actually have increased our silver stock by 3½ billion ounces, yet there is no end in sight, since our gold stock has grown enormously. Unless the public demands a change in the law, the Treasury will keep on buying silver.

Until Pearl Harbor the Administration tolerated the silver program, and indeed at times claimed paternity of it, for reasons of political expediency. It was a clear case of blackmail by the Silver Bloc, whose support on important questions the President needed and felt justified in buying in this way. In 1939 Congress enacted a permanent subsidy for domestic silver mines, 71 cents an ounce.

This year, in view of the wartime industrial demand for silver as a substitute for various strategic metals, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., like Chairman Marriner S. Eccles and others, has been openly advocating repeal of the entire silver purchase program before Congressional committees and in his press conferences. On April 23 he reiterated: "This would be a good time to strike all the silver legislation of the books. It now has great industrial use. Let the people use it. We have it, and every ounce of silver we can use means there

is one more ounce of copper to go into a cartridge."

The best-known industrial use of silver is in place of copper busbars in electric power stations. On April 7 WPB's chief, Donald M. Nelson, announced conclusion of an arrangement for the loan of 40,000 tons of idle Treasury silver for use as busbars in the aluminum and magnesium plants now under construction. A hitch occurred when Jesse H. Jones objected to the defense plant corporation assuming any loss in the event of theft of any of the bars. But no doubt some way will be found to carry out the agreement.

There are many industrial possibilities for silver, as pointed out in a series of scientists' reports to the OPM last year, and in the reports of the Silver Producers' Research project. Notable among such multitudinous uses are solder and storage battery plates.

Heretofore, one-sixth of all our tin consumption was accounted for by solder, a use for which silver-lead is a highly satisfactory substitute. Even when the above-mentioned 40,000 tons are used, the Treasury will continue holding idle a still greater amount of silver, which should be put to work helping win the war.

Psychological Barrier

Only the psychological barrier created by silver's inclusion in the precious metal "ounce" class has prevented major industrial use of the metal long ago, the silver producers' research project states.

In view of the industrial need for silver, there is absolutely no sense to the Government's continuing to buy up silver at home and abroad. Since we are at war, such a policy is an indefensible folly. It should be ended at once.

Obviously, when the Treasury by law converts silver into money, it is only adding to the already serious dangers of inflation. This consideration alone dictates an immediate end to the silver-purchase laws.

Treasury buying supports the silver market; keeps the price higher than it otherwise would be. The Treasury and Congress have fixed "floors" of 35 cents an ounce for foreign silver and 71 cents for domestic silver. So the industrial users are limited as to how much silver they may buy from mining companies and other sellers, and then they have to more than meet the Treasury's standing 35-cent price. Not one ounce may the

Treasury sell to industrial users, as the law now stands, Secretary Morgenthau recently testified.

Since the Treasury has been paying these artificially high prices ever since 1933, it has greatly stimulated mine production of the metal. In 1933 the world mined 164,000,000 ounces of silver. In 1941 the Western hemisphere alone produced 203,500,000 ounces. The subsidy interferes with the war effort, since valuable machinery, supplies, man power, and transportation services are consumed. The policy puts a premium on the mining of silver-rich complex ores.

Economic Waste

Moreover, supplies have to be carried to the Treasury, which in turn only reburies it, because the public will not accept silver dollar coins for circulation. The whole process is an utter economic waste, inexcusable in peacetime, and completely indefensible when we are at war.

When on March 3 the WPB decided to discontinue granting automatic, blanket priorities to gold and silver mines and on the same basis as to mines of essential metals, the Western bloc in Congress got busy at once. The "perpetrator" of the order, Dr. Wilbur A. Nelson, was, thanks to Senator Pat McCarran, promptly summoned to meet a gathering of miners and Western Governors face to face at Reno and Denver. Senator Johnson of Colorado wrote Donald Nelson, WPB's director, a stinging letter.

Predicted Havoc

The WPB maintains that its priorities policy with regard to mining machinery has not been altered as a result of this pressure. Be that as it may, the West is no longer dissatisfied with the order. Hearings on this subject, originally announced by the Senate Special Silver Committee to begin on April 21, were later postponed to May 5. The Governor of one of the leading Silver States wrote to that State's Representatives in Congress that everything now is hunky-dory, and expressed his regrets at the rough treatment which the miners had given Dr. Wilbur Nelson when he attended the Western meetings. So far as can be learned at the WPB, no silver or gold mine has yet been closed down as a result of the March 3 priorities order, or is there any such shutdown in sight.

In their remonstrations over the

Boy Scouts in Alaska Proving Value With Record of Wartime Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—"Sure," said citizens of Alaska, digging down into their pockets, "We want a Boy Scout organization in the Territory." That was two years ago. Today, along with gold and salmon, with Army and Navy forts and flying fields, Scouting is one of the big stories in Alaska.

There were Boy Scout troops previous to 1940, but they were operated by remote control from Seattle. In that year a mining man and Scout leader found an instant and hearty response when he queried Alaskans on supporting their own Territorial executive and office.

They now have their Field Executive office in this City and an Assistant Executive and office in Anchorage with their own paper, "The Sourdough." A membership gain of 65 per cent for Scouts and 83 per cent for Cubs is reported for last year.

Statistics, however, are only the pegs upon which are hung a live record of Scout achievements. Both the Army and Navy have recognized the splendid work of Scouts during the evacuation of non-resident families from Kodiak following Pearl Harbor. It was the Scouts, both White and native troops, who quickly delivered instructions on evacuation to every family involved, a job that did not mean bicycles over smooth pavements, but rubber boots in deep mud.

Much as they have done, and are doing, in the war emergency,

they are also progressing in the program of regular Scout projects such as hiking, camping, fire-building, tracking, signalling, radio, and camp cooking.

New 'Dependents' Draft Division

CHICAGO, April 25 (P)—The Selective Service System has set up a new draft classification for the last group which might be sought for military service—men who have dependents and are engaged in work essential to war production or to the war effort.

Regulations establishing the new classification—3-B—also set forth that men who have acquired dependents since the nation went to war would not be deferred because of them.

The revision was announced by Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Selective Service Director, last night, while in Champaign, Ill., an Army staff officer outlined a new plan to enroll college students as reservists and train them as officers while continuing their academic work.

Under the new Selective Service order a registrant with qualified dependents, who also is employed in war production work or a supporting activity, such as farming, transportation or food inspection, will be placed in 3-B. If, however, a man with such dependents is engaged in a nonessential activity, he will be put in 3-A.

American War Equipment Is Equal to That of Japan

Continued from Page 1

opposites, but so far American tank units have been hopelessly outnumbered.

Three Types of Tanks

As with the United States Army, the Japanese Army has three types of tanks—light, medium and heavy.

The best Japanese light tank weighs 7.7 tons and has a top speed of 22 m. p. h., while the American light tank weighs 13½ tons and has a speed of approximately 40 m. p. h. This Japanese tank, however, has a 47-mm gun in the turret as against a 37-mm gun in the American.

The Japanese medium tank weighs 14 tons against 30 tons for its American counterpart, carries a 37-mm gun as against the 75-mm in the American job and can do but 28 m. p. h. as against approximately 40 m. p. h.

The Japanese heavy tank weighs 35 tons as against 60 tons for the American heavy. It can go about 28 m. p. h., which is believed to be substantially lower than the American speed. Both tanks carry a 75-mm gun as well as lighter weapons.

It is apparent from these comparisons that the Japanese medium tank is really matched by the American light, and the Japanese heavy by the American medium. The Japanese are not believed to have any tank comparable to the 60-ton American monster.

Airplanes Superior

The War and Navy Departments are convinced that there isn't the shadow of a doubt but that American airplanes are far and away superior to the best Japanese models. They point to the remarkable successes which the American Volunteer Group has had against the Japanese in Burma. Flying P-40 pursuit planes, which Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Force, officially declared were no longer considered as more than advanced trainers in this country, the A. V. G. has been shooting down numerically superior Japanese bombers and Zero fighters at the ratio of five or ten to one.

The Zero is said to be Japan's best plane, whereas the United States has at least half a dozen new planes which are vastly better than the P-40. The twin-engine Lockheed Lightning, the Republic Thunderbolt and the Bell Airacuda are as superior to the P-40s now in use in the Far East as a custom-built automobile is to a low-priced, mass-production model. Unfortunately, however, very few of the better American models have yet gone to the Southwest Pacific, but they are on their way.

Although American officers who have examined fallen Japanese planes admit that they are of good construction, no Japanese fighter

has a powerhouse anywhere approaching the 2,000-horsepower engine in the Republic Thunderbolt, while the Japanese planes carry 20-mm. cannon as against the 37-mm. cannons installed on the American craft.

According to information here, Japan does not have any four-engine Navy flying boat, the Awanishi T97. The United States, on the other hand, has one four-engine flying boat, the Consolidated PB2Y, known as the Coronado, and two four-engine land bombers, the Boeing B-17, known as the Flying Fortress, and the Consolidated B-24, known as the Liberator. Whereas the Awanishi T97 has an estimated range of 1,500 miles with 3,500 pounds of bombs, the PB2Y has a range of more than 5,000 miles with 8,000 pounds of bombs. To American observers, the Japanese four-engine flying boat looks like a less formidable craft than Consolidated's two-engine PB2Y, known in Great Britain as the Catalina.

It is significant that whereas the four engines on the Awanishi T97 generate only 3,900 horsepower, the four engines on the PB2Y generate 8,000 horsepower.

Japan has shown nothing comparable to the new Douglas B-19 and the Glenn L. Martin flying boat, both of which weigh between 70 and 80 tons, have a range of nearly 8,000 miles and can carry 36,000 pounds of bombs. Although the Douglas and Martin jobs are merely experimental models, Mr. Martin has asserted that he is ready to begin production on a model almost twice the size of his flying boat whenever the Navy Department gives the word.

On his return to the United States from the Southwestern Pacific area the other day, Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford declared that "we out there have learned the hard way. In a fair fight on even terms, and that's all we ever asked for, we've always felt we were better than the enemy."

The truth of that statement was borne out in late, although delayed, dispatches from the A. V. G. headquarters in Burma which relate that in two dogfights recently American pilots shot down at least 15 and possibly 20 Japanese Zero fighters without losing a plane.

SHIRAZI FASHIONS
Burdines
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's
Smartest
Resortwear
at 3 Stores
MIAMI • MIAMI BEACH • WEST PALM BEACH



"Who would like some ice cream and cake?"

When you plan refreshments for a party, and are seeking ideas, look up advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Ice cream companies, bakers, confectioners and grocers all feature delicacies that will help to make your party happily long-remembered.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
As Light on Your Bank Roll
As They Are on Your Back!
DIXIE WEAVES
tailored by
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
Coat and Trousers **30.00**
LEVY'S
Adams or Hogan

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1867 → 1942

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Philadelphia Exhibitions

By Dorothy Gaffney

Philadelphia The second annual open juried exhibition at the Woodmere Gallery this year is attracting entries as far afield as New York and New England.

Large, and well hung by one of the exhibiting painters, Edith Emerson, it is the most important general show held outside the major institutional galleries this season.

Again you are impressed with the buoyant character of 1942 art. Scarcely a propaganda picture appears in the lot; the nearest approach is a piece of sculpture (sculpture is included, but decidedly secondary both in quality and in numbers), "War Mother," by Martha Manning.

While there are many brilliant color experiments there is an unmistakable trend away from the blatant to the sensitive. Two of the most interesting of the landscapes are eloquent of this: Phoenixville, by Walter Stumpff, and "Street in Manayunk," by Doris Kunzie. Both painters use a pastel-toned palette.

Manayunk, haven for Philadelphia artists, with its factories by the river and its houses climbing zigzag hills, provides material for several outstanding canvases, and is differently seen in each.

If Doris Kunzie looks for color Antonio Martino looks for form, producing in "Railroad Bridge, Manayunk" a horizontally designed composition with buildings and bridge used to shape an art problem in solid geometry.

Somewhat similar, earth-toned with more emphasis on line, is Giovanni Martino's study of "L" superstructure and climbing houses beyond.

Francis Speight, on the other hand, in his "End of Jones Street" turns primarily to color, and Sarah Blakeslee, in "Mills and Canal," to the softly brushed tonal values of a lavenderish building mass in an industrial canal-side setting.

Equally contrasting are Elizabeth Coyne's vigorous, strongly slashed forms in "The Quarry Path" and Cyril Gardner's soft color brushings of dunes and sea in "Memorial," a combination landscape and marine that is at an opposite emotional pole from Mary Butler's brisk, deep blue "Ultramarine Sea" or Walter E. Baum's imaginative conception of a mountainous harbor.

Drama and pageantry are uppermost in Edith Emerson's "Recessional," with its colorful zigzag of figures up and down the great staircase of some cathedral. Strong drama of color juxtaposition is found in the jagged red against black, blue, and green that Henry Cooper tries in "The Ruins."

Can vases from this exhibition be in the running at the close of the season for purchase award from the fund used yearly by the Woodmere Gallery to encourage the living artist and build a collection of contemporary American art.

The nineteenth annual national salon of etching, on view at the Print Club, 1614 Latimer Street,

suggests in its relatively small size (there are 80 prints in the show) a shrinkage in medium interest.

Not so long ago if an artist chose print making he naturally gravitated to etching. Today, however, both lithography and block print media have proved so popular that etching runs a poor third.

Yet, from an art standpoint, it has kept pace with its more prolific colleagues, and shows itself stronger in design than ever before. Especially is this true of such a print as the Charles M. Lea prize winner, "Holy Family," by Harry Sternberg.

Deeply shocked by the present state of civilization, Sternberg turns bitter satire upon the war version

Los Angeles Philharmonic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles The Philharmonic Orchestra closed its twenty-third season with a pair of concerts, conducted by George Szell, on April 9 and 10. It was Mr. Szell's third pair of concerts this season. Smetana's familiar "The River Moldau," was brilliantly performed. In this type of music Szell's gifts are best displayed. The Quartet in E minor, No. 1, by the same composer, orchestrated by the conductor, was well played, but it seemed less fitting than in its original guise. It is still quartet music, but lacks the intimacy which pervades the original score and which is inscribed "From My Life." In choosing Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Mr. Szell invited criticism from every quarter. One recalls the loftiness of feeling with which the late Walter Henry Rothwell imbued the score, and the exaltation revealed by Otto Klemperer. Mr. Szell summoned his players to uncommon lengths in matters of sound, but all too often missed the profounder aspects of the score.

Pasadena's seventh annual music festival, uniting the Festival Chorus and the Civic Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Richard Lert, achieved a thrilling climax on the afternoon of April 12, when the 200th anniversary performance of Handel's "Messiah" was presented in the Auditorium. The success was due in large measure to Dr. Lert's inspiring leadership and intimate knowledge of the score.

The singing of the chorus was considerably improved over that of a year ago. In two choruses and in the final "Hallelujah" it had the assistance of a large boys' choir trained by Dr. John Henry Lyons, lending an unusual effect. Particularly poignant were the numbers "Surely, He Hath Borne Our Griefs" and "Worthy Is the Lamb."

Pursuing its policy of giving all concerts free to the public, the Association presented several young singers as soloists. Admittedly a certain loss in performance, it is, on the whole, a satisfactory arrangement, providing opportunity for young artists. Particular interest was shown in the singing of Janice Moudry, contralto, who has a fine voice and dis-

of home life, placing father, mother, and child in a semicircular bomb around which play the diagonals of searchlights. It is as effective in design as in comment.

A mention winner, Carl E. Pickhardt, Jr., offers "The Vigil," with Mary at the foot of the Cross, companion etching to his second entry, "Christ Walks on the Sea," while Jean Francken seeks similar subject matter in "Penitentes."

As effective as the prize winner is another honorable mention print, "The Zither," by Will Barnett. At an opposite pole in feeling, it portrays a little girl so intent upon picking out a tune that her features are screwed into a knot, and even her fingers and toes show the strain of concentration.

Other honorable mentions went to Frederico Castellon for "Self-Portrait"; and to Edward Hagedorn for "Disaster at Sea," another war echo.



Self-Portrait, by Paul Gauguin
One of a group of French nineteenth-century paintings from the Chester Dale Collection, on indefinite loan at the National Gallery of Art.

The Invasion of Poland

By Harold Hobson

London The whole proceedings with admirable composure until the German Governor (Gordon McLeod) declared that William the Conqueror was in reality a German. The lady was profoundly moved. Displaying signs of deep emotion, she exclaimed, "This is really too much," and got up and walked out.

I myself do not share this particular theatergoer's susceptibility to wounded historical pride. But even had I done so, I should not have left the theater. I could not have done so, for I was more gripped by Mr. Biro's play than by anything else I have seen in the West End for a long time. It is that rare thing, a propaganda piece written with consummate dramatic skill.

From the polemical viewpoint, "School for Slavery" has a rather involved aim. Its primary purpose is to show the evil of Germany's unprovoked invasion of Poland in September, 1939. But it has a secondary purpose which receives almost equal emphasis. This is to argue that not all Germans are guilty of the actions of their Gov-

ernment. In fact, when the opposite argument is developed in set terms by a hunted Polish princess who has taken refuge in the eastern marshes, and declares that after the war Germany must be devastated and ruined, another character, herself a German who has recoiled in horror from the Nazi invasion, repudiates this attitude as being little less compact of hatred and evil than is Nazi policy itself. In doing so, she obviously carries the whole weight of the play behind her.

Mr. Biro therefore sets forth a thesis that is open to debate. It is already being debated with vehemence in this country, with Lord Vansittart on one side of the question and Mr. Victor Gollancz, the publisher, on the other. But as a dramatic critic I have nothing to do with the political aspects of this debate. What particularly concerns me is the dramatic issues to which it is put.

These are fine and moving, and abundantly exciting. A German family follows the invading army, and sees the Nazi Governor sending boys to the firing, squads humiliating women, and ruthlessly upholding the doctrine of racial supremacy. But a Polish girl

well have turned wearily from the prospect of listening once again to a too-familiar masterpiece; but on this occasion was so fraught with inspiration, with dramatic power, that the music seemed to have been conceived anew. The program began with Bach's Concerto in G, for violin, flute and string orchestra, but the playing of that work fell beneath the magnificent performance of the symphony.

The penultimate concert of the orchestra (April 16) was remarkable for the inclusion in it of Shostakovich's Sixth Symphony, which, while it was a novelty to Orchestra Hall, had been played here some two months previously by the Illinois Symphony Orchestra. It had seemed, on that first occasion, that the chief virtues of the music lay in the opening movements, and that the two later movements followed it were merely a repetition of what the Russian composer had accomplished in earlier works. This impression remained after Mr. Stock and his men had played the symphony with a brilliance that almost amounted to virtuosity.

The other compositions on the program with less ambitious conceived. Lisad's "Baba-Yaga" is an amusing trifle that paints a picture in sound of a Russian witch flying in a mortar through the skies, but which scarcely calls for serious consideration. Ravel's "La Valse" has been set forth by Mr. Stock's organization every season but one since it was first played here nearly 20 years ago, and it is probably the opportunities for great orchestral performance that are contained in the French master's vertiginous composition that accounts for its local popularity.

Variety was given to the program by the inclusion in it of Paganini's D major Concerto, the solo part of which was negotiated by Yehudi Menuhin. That artist grappled bravely, and often successfully, with Paganini's ingenious brilliancies. He was successful, too, with Saurer's cadenza for the first movement, which is less a composition than a catalog of difficulties. Yet the sum total of Mr. Menuhin's performance left an impression rather of laborious effort than of the easy nonchalance of the finished virtuoso.

(Catherine Lacey) convinces the airman son of the evil of conquest, and her father, unwillingly forced to collaboration in a chemical factory, blows up the factory, himself, and the German Governor, who is finally proved a coward, though a coward of Shavian intellectual resource.

Many of the characters are superbly played. Miss Lacey gives a finely emotional performance as the girl, Mr. McLeod has a grand rasping authority as the Governor, Mr. Maurice Brown is beautifully and quietly spoken in his tremendous scene in the last act, and Mr. Barry Morse, as the airman, shows a touching awareness of loneliness.

Royal Philharmonic Season

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London The Royal Philharmonic Society—which gave its first concert as long ago as March 8, 1813—has closed its latest season. As was natural under prevailing conditions the classics occupied most of the last three programs, although a place was found for a second performance in England of Arthur Bliss' Piano Concerto.

Unlike men and women in the combatant Services, musicians are rarely awarded decorations. We never hear over the radio that So-and-so has been given a cross—even an iron one—for conspicuous bravery in performing, in face of overwhelming odds, a work by a contemporary composer. Liszt, it is recorded, was once presented with a sword of honor by some Hungarian noblemen, but the occasion seems to have aroused little enthusiasm even in critics who professed the belief that the pen is mightier than the sword; if not so picturesque, a title, a medal, or a button, they felt, would be less hazardous.

Critics and public alike, however, were wholehearted in their approval when the Royal Philharmonic Society presented its gold medal to Dame Myra Hess, our most popular woman pianist. Her happy inspiration of replacing the classical masterpieces of painting evacuated from the National Gallery by the classics of chamber music has benefited musicians and the public alike. The lunch-hour concerts, where you can get a sonata with your sandwich, have rescued chamber music from those elect circles which convey the impression that, compared with the aristocratic string quartet, an orchestra is a mere musical mob.

Dame Myra has added to her distinction as a pianist the victory of Trafalgar Square. At the Albert Hall concert on Sunday one may ceremony—Beethoven was represented by the Fourth Piano Concerto, with herself as soloist, Mozart by the "Haffner" Symphony, and Brahms by his No. 1, in C minor. Sir Adrian Boult was at the desk and the presentation was made by Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, O.M.

While Velasquez, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Tintoretto, Giotto, Giorgione, and their fellows have not been seen in the galleries in Trafalgar Square for over two and a half years, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, and the other old masters are more than ever in the public ear. Our big orchestras have even taken their round the remoter provinces to what are known in theatrical touring circles as number two and number three towns, places where people have hitherto heard only the scratch orchestra—sometimes in both senses—of the local choral society's annual concert. "Everywhere," complained a well-known composer recently, "the popularity of the classics is appalling"—a natural enough view for their living competitors.

When the pictures return to the National Gallery they will come back as new old masters, for we shall look at them, for some time, at least, with eyes less staled by custom, and, perhaps, perceive qualities and relations once obscured by old visual habits. There seems little chance of listeners enjoying a similar experience. Musical masterpieces not only defy time but, in England, positively thrive on a world war. What would happen to literature if the mass of readers refused to buy anything but classics?

Like other concert-givers, the Royal Philharmonic Society has to bow to the box office, where new works often get a reception chillier than that given by the audience. To get past a box office is as difficult for an unknown composer as it is for a schoolboy to crawl over the Bridge of Asses. Pythagoras, we are told, invested numbers and figures with moral qualities; in the box office they invest the numbers and figures of finance with musical qualities by turning notes into notes. But the obedience of the Philharmonic in this direction is never deeper than is absolutely necessary. The Bliss Piano Concerto was the third major English work given during the season 1941-42. In war conditions that is a good record.

Not very long ago a critic explained, perhaps rather unnecessarily, that "if by development one means nothing more than going on from one experiment to another," Bliss ceased "to develop after, let us say, the 'Colour Symphony' . . . the argument being that although he had stopped developing he had never ceased to mature. This seems rather like comparing a composer with a cheese. As the 'Colour Symphony' is dated 1922 his music ought to be a bit over-ripe by now. Actually this critic is trying to reconcile the adventurous Bliss of "Rout," "Conversations," the "Mélée fantastique" and the "Colour Symphony," with the soberer Bliss of "consummate respectability" who took to wearing a musical top hat.

But in the later works do not the two Blisses make one Bliss? To turn for a moment to a literary classic, Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, for all their difference, complement each other to the extent that together they form one figure, just as Rosinante and Sancho's gray donkey, according to Heine, convey symbolically the same idea. In every young composer of talent there are, so to speak, dozens of different composers who exist side by side, one of whom gradually gains the ascendancy. In an address to the Royal Institution (1934) Bliss himself put it this way: "The test for gold is practically the same from one age to another; and the cultivated listener should be able to make up his mind about modern no less than about classic music. The man of 20 should be 'Athenian-minded,' believing the new to be all-important, but the man of 40 should know enough to discriminate between the ephemeral and the permanent—alloy and gold."

The Piano Concerto was first heard in New York in June, 1939. The first English performance was given the following autumn at a "Prom." On the present occasion Solomon was once more the soloist and Sir Adrian Boult the conductor. Perhaps the first movement is the least effective, but the musical prospector will discover many golden passages as the work proceeds, passages that fulfill the promise of the early Bliss whom many of us found so captivating. High praise must be given to the soloist and everyone concerned with the performance. Bliss supplied the high spot of the final concert with his Fifth Symphony, Basil Cameron conducted.

Centenary Novelties

By Oscar Thompson

New York Fifteen American-born composers found representation in the programs of the New York Philharmonic—Symphony's centenary season, which ended on the afternoon of April 19. When the post-season Beethoven Festival now in progress, with Arturo Toscanini conducting, has been concluded, the orchestra will have played 119 concerts under 10 conductors (11, if the conductor of the Young

People's series, Rudolph Ganz, is included) and will have presented 40 soloists—18 vocalists, ten pianists, nine violinists, one cellist, and, from the ranks of the orchestra, an English horn player and a trumpeter. There were 16 first performances and 13 "first times in New York."

Of these bald facts, only those pertaining to the American composers and to the introduction of unfamiliar music, would seem to invite retrospective consideration and comment.

Some of the American works were played several times. Two or three of the native-born composers were represented by more than one work. One contributed a transcription rather than an original composition. In two instances works suggested the potpourri. If there was little that was daring, in the sense that some ultra-modern compositions of the period immediately following the first World War were daring in their time, about every phase of contemporary technique would appear to have found some expression. There also were new works that smacked of the lamp of an older day. And there were fragments and snippets that gave little indication of the character, much less the value, of the full-length compositions from which they had been extracted.

The native-born composers thus represented in one classification or another were Samuel Barber, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Paul Creston, David Diamond, Arthur Foote, Morton Gould, Roy Harris, Jerome Kern, A. Walter Kramer, Bernard Rogers, David Stanley Smith, John Philip Sousa, William Grant Still, and Virgil Thomson. At least a score of others whose music figured in the orchestra's season are now residents of this country, and some, like Walter Damrosch and Hans Hermann Wetzlar, have been citizens through a considerable part of the Philharmonic's history.

On the season's first program, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, was Henry Cowell's unpretentious "Tales of Our Countryside." On its last, conducted by Bruno Walter, was Samuel Barber's weightier "Second Essay." When Mr. Toscanini brought to performance Mr. Barber's first "Essay" at a NBC Symphony concert four years ago it was regarded as a work of definite promise, as other works of the same composer had been regarded. If "Second Essay" had come earlier in his career, it, too, would doubtless have been entered in the "promising" column. But at 32 a composer (American or European) is to be looked upon as less a man of promise than of achievement.

The achievement of "Second Essay" is almost entirely technical. It has little to communicate other than the composer's own interest in structure and sonorities. There are definite themes and some fugal writing that comes off well enough. All is clear, all assured, and there is nothing in this work to lessen one's respect for Mr. Barber as a craftsman. But, like many another new composition of a certain skill, it brings into music nothing that was not there before.

This writer would hesitate to say that of Copland's "Statements for Orchestra," accorded their first performance on Jan. 7 and repeated two days later, with Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting. This is not lush or sympathetic music. Each of the "Statements" is terse and brief, lasting about three minutes. The moods are rather severe. But the composer has accomplished much in a small space. There is individuality in the sound and character of these pieces. They are not derivative. Without having taken any particular pleasure in listening to them, I am inclined to regard them as the best new American work representative of present-day trends to have found a place in the centenary programs.

At an opposite pole, David Stanley Smith's "Credo" for orchestra can be taken as summing up admirably the older school that has altered its bearings little as the result of a quarter of a century of experimentation. It, too, has character and commands respect. Of the Philharmonic-Symphony's other American novelties, reviewed in these letters in the course of the season, there seems to be nothing further that needs to be said, particularly since more important new works were introduced by other orchestras.

PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS

Professional Summer Theatre
Storrs Farm, Peterborough, N. H.
APPROXIMATE GROUP
Now enrolling for July and August
Diction, elocution, dancing
For prospectus, write
Edith Reed Storrs 117 W. 88th St., N. Y. City

HARDMAN
PRESTIGE
A
CENTURY OLD
TRADITION
HARDMAN & CO.
33 West 87th Street
New York
61 Park Avenue
New York
100 Years of Master
Piano Craftsmanship

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money" — Winchell George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
With LOREY LAMONT
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BAREFOOT THEATRE, 47 St. W. at W. 42nd St. C-4330
Even. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Willard, gravel, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years" — Walter, New York
JOHN C. WILSON presents
CHUMBY FEEBLES
WILLARD WOOD CORRETT NATICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MICROCOSM THEATRE, 47 St. W. at W. 42nd St. C-4328
EVEN. 8:40. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"Junior Miss is a joy" — Walter, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St. E. at Broadway, CH-4236
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT \$1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" — Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSEY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
FUTURE, ROYALTY AND 48 St. W. at 48th St. C-4330
Even. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

See your guide book for — Brown, World Tel.
CHERRY CRAWFORD
presents
PORGY AND BESS
ALL-TIME DUET DUET DUET
ALEXANDER SMALLER, Conductor
MAJESTIC THEATRE, 141 St. W. at 14th St. C-4330
Even. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A STRIKING PLAY, SURE AND POWERFUL" — Walter, Herald Tribune
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
With OTTO KRUGER & RALPH MORGAN
MAJESTIC THEATRE, 141 St. W. at 14th St. C-4330
Even. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
Gene Tierney - Henry FONDA
"RINGS ON HER FINGERS"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
MY FAVORITE BLONDE
starring
Bob Hope & Madeleine Carroll
Sun. thru Wed., April 26-29

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
See till 11 P. M. Last. Tax
Dues & Orpheum, 3:15 A. M.
Open 11:15 P. M. at 11:15 P. M.
LAURENCE OLIVIER
LESLIE HOWARD
RAYMOND MASSEY
THE INVADERS
"BLONDIEN'S BLESSED EVENT"
Penny Singleton & Arthur Lake

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
"LARCENY INC."
Plus "Fly By Night"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS"
In Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

ESQUIRE
GUARANTEED MOVIE HITS
SEEK "BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
GARY COOPER & BILLY DOOLITTLE
"BEAUGESTE"

TELEPIX
CATHARINE DUMAS DANCE
MAIROS ROSENBLUM
Pansolito Adelle
NEW! Baschall

SOUTH STATION
TRAVELS: DAMASCUS - SUZ
U-S-AIRMAN - PETE SMITH
MUSIC QUIZ - 3 VIOLETS COMEDY

BOSTON (OPERA)
Thursday Evening, April 30
TWO OPERAS
La Serva Padrona, Suor Angelica
N. E. CON. OF MUSIC
WALLACE GOODRICH, Conductor
Tickets \$1 up—Jordan Hall

(BOSTON STAGE)

TOMORROW NIGHT
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
See (For. Bus.), \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.65, \$1.10, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c
Dues & Orpheum, 3:15 A. M.
Open 11:15 P. M. at 11:15 P. M.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
EVERETT MARSHALL
As The Most Popular and Melodramatic Operetta of All Time

Blossom Time
Featuring
CHARLOTTE LANSING
DETMA POPPEN
HARRY K. MORTON

COLONIAL • BEG. MON., MAY 4 • SEATS NOW!
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents

Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
A play by EMLYN WILLIAMS. Directed by MR. SHUMLIN
PRICES (Tax Inc.) Even. \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.65, \$1.10
Mat. (Thurs. & Sat.) \$2.25, \$1.65, \$1.10

BOSTON (CONCERTS)
SYMPHONY HALL—CON. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist
LOUIS BAILLY
Viole

COLONIAL LAST 2 TIMES
TONIGHT 8:30—MAT. TODAY 2:30
Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
with
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVEN. 8:15 to 1:30 • MATS. 2:15 to 2:45

BOSTON (LECTURES)
ALFRED NOYES
Reading of his Poems
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL
Cleveland Street, Boston
Sunday, April 26 at 8:15 P. M.
Tickets \$1.75, \$2.50, \$1.65, \$1.10 (Tax Included)

TOMORROW AT 3:30
PENSION FUND CONCERT
Back's—MAGNIFICAT
Beethoven's—NINTH SYMPHONY

Prudence Fills A Shelf

ANN AND I are used to finding the unexpected when we drop in to see Prudence. So we barely blinked, one day last week, when we walked through the opening in the hedge between her house and mine to come upon a young woman pedaling an old-fashioned sewing-machine in the middle of her side yard. Prudence had selected for her sewing-room a sunny spot in the half-green grass in front of the tulip bed. Her sewing-basket lay on the ground beside her; and a smooth rock-garden stone held down, with scant success, some lengths of yellow cotton cloth. Prudence was galloping away at a seam.

"Get some of the canvas stools from the garage as you go by," she said. "They are all dusted. I knew somebody would come this afternoon. It's so perfect you can't stay inside."

We followed instructions, carrying the camp chairs to Prudence's circle of sunshine. "I wanted to sew and watch the tulips grow at the same time," she said. "This sewing-machine was among the things moved over from Henry's family farm to our attic. Henry called it for me, and I'm making him a shirt."

"A shirt!" Ann and I exclaimed together. Prudence looked up sideways as she cut some threads. "Is there anything extraordinary about that? Henry's mother always made his shirts when he was a boy; he liked them, because they were really long enough and wore wonderfully. So I'm making one for him. A surprise."

"Is, er, that print you are working on going to be the shirt?" I asked, unbelieving. "Yes. It looks like today's sunshine, doesn't it?" And then, a bit defensively for Prudence: "It's cotton broadcloth. That's a proper material. Do you think it too gay?"

"Well—" I said. "We just have never seen Henry wear a white shirt with yellow diamonds on it," said Ann.

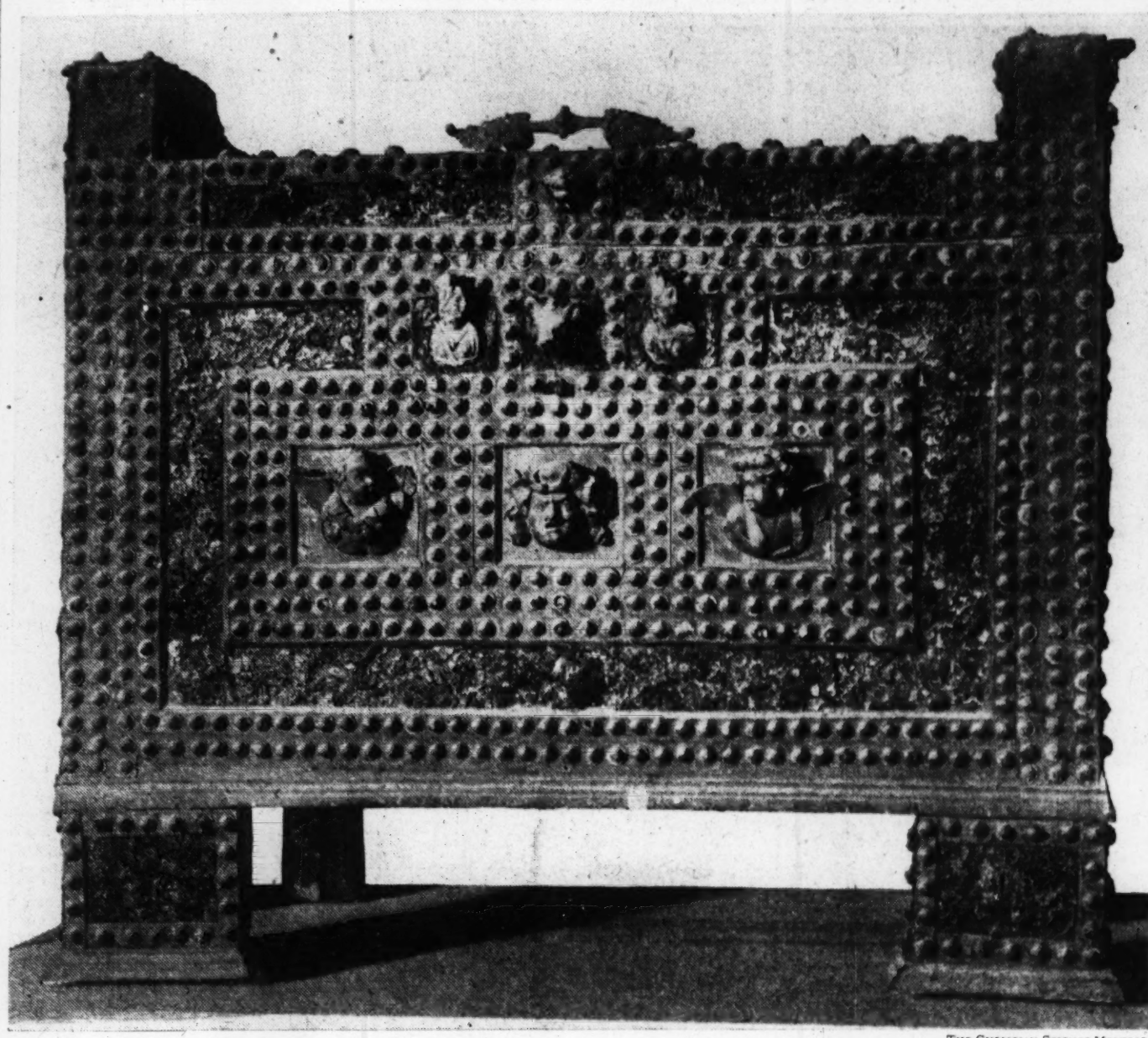
Prudence laughed. "Of course, it was cloth intended for a dress Emma was going to make for me," she said. "But a yellow shirt will be becoming to Henry. Yellow seemed the perfect color to sew on today, and I'm mostly practicing, anyway. He can wear it at camp. Men are wearing colors, you know."

"If he doesn't like it, you can wear it with slacks yourself and look like the high-school girls. They all wear shirts and sweaters twice too big for them," said Ann. "Here's some marmalade for you!"

"Is that what's in that box, Ann?" I said. "Because I've got some here for Prudence, too, in my knitting-bag, four glasses."

"How lovely!" said Prudence. "You heard me say I wanted some at tea the other day, didn't you?"

We heard the back door close. Helen, another neighbor, who had arrived the front way, through the house, strolled across the spongy spring lawn toward us. She threw her sweater on the ground, then promptly sat down on it. "I left a basket of grapefruit



AN ANCIENT ROMAN CHEST OF IRON, FROM THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NAPLES

marmalade on the kitchen table, Prudence," she said. "I have loads of it and I know you need some."

"What is this?" said Prudence. "A marmalade shower? Was it planned?"

It hadn't been, but it wasn't strange, I thought, that a chance remark of Prudence's had borne fruit: fruit, boiled and sugared and paraffined under glass. Prudence is forever doing things for other people. She's the pet of the neighborhood, but she does most of the giving—of herself, her time, and her possessions. When Prudence said at one of our neighborhood gatherings: "If sugar weren't short, I'd have Emma make marmalade. Our supply ran out at the wrong time," every housewife there noted the opportunity to do something for Prudence. I had even seen a gleam in John's eye, and if I knew John—

As if reading my thoughts, Prudence said: "John sent a dozen tumblers out from Pierce's this morning, too." She said: "It isn't raining rain today; it's raining marmalade." Liking the sound of it, she sang the refrain again.

She put her head down to the machine, concentrated on a short seam. Then, detaching the sleeve from underneath the needle, she threw it on her basket.

"Aren't these first days of spring the best of all the year? I've seen three robins. The lilacs are budding and the Smiths had dandelion greens for lunch. I smelled them." She got up, went over to look at the tulip sheaths, three inches up, and then walked slowly up to the back door and into the house. Steinway, the cat, who had been asleep beside her, raised his yellow head, stood up, stretched, and jumped to the machine-cover stool his mistress had left. It was one of those almost-freak April, seventy-six-degrees-in-the-shade days which come to New England occasionally even before the trees are budded. We all felt contented, sun-hungry, relaxed. The sight of a few modest blue crocuses, beneath Prudence's kitchen window, thrilled us more

than would the scarlet climbing roses on the arbor later in the season. We talked lazily, chuckled over the marmalade avalanche. Ann picked up the envelope of the shirt pattern and read the instructions. "Easier than you'd think," she murmured.

Prudence came down to us, carrying in both hands a heavy market basket. She set it before us. It was almost full of glasses of marmalade. "Now I'll add yours to the collection and we'll count." She held one of the glasses up to the light. "It's feminine instinct, isn't it?" she said, "to hold a glass of jelly to the sun? This is the color of my amber beads. Oh, we're going to have marmalade for breakfast, marmalade for tea; and won't little Peter love it on graham crackers when he comes to call?"

The sun lowered. Helen put on her sweater and strolled to the garage for a stool. We buttoned our jackets, but were loath to think of going home. I had jumped up, remembering vegetables to prepare for supper, when Henry drove into the driveway.

"What's this?" he said, as he left the car and came toward us. "A quilting party?"

"No, I'm making a surprise for you," said Prudence.

"Um. Pretty. Yellow. Kitchen curtains, I bet."

Prudence crinkled her nose at Ann and me. "Well, anyway," said Henry, "I have a surprise for you. Mr. Jacobs at the market said he had some orange marmalade—just came in today. I knew you wanted some, so I picked up three quart jars of it for you."

"That's wonderful, Henry," Prudence said. "Look in that basket over there. We'll have enough to fill a shelf in the preserve closet."

Suddenly Prudence laughed. We all looked at her. "I was just thinking," she said, "how funny it would have been if I had said I wanted elephants."

C. C. R.

Competing With Shakespeare

IF ENVIRONMENT could make a writer of a youngster, I should have been producing my first publications at a tender age. This was a house where writing was the business of the day, and of the night too. The peck of my mother's typewriter sounded from her sunny room from early until late; in the evening my father went down to his work on the paper. He came home on the owl train; on Friday nights he always had a long black satchel full of books for Mother to review. Other late commuters were gnawed by curiosity. At last one put the inquiry: What was it that he carried every Friday in that bag? "My burglar tools," he answered with grave courtesy.

For twenty years my mother, in the highest tradition of criticism, reviewed books. They poured into the house every week; they filled the many-nooked library to the number of five thousand; they marched in cases up the stairs into every bedroom. Not that Mother gave place to anything that did not earn it. Worthless books she burned, and taught me to.

It was my father who was the bibliophile, who bought books for their choiceness, because they were curious items, had beautiful bindings, were delicate duodecimos (he ventured that way, not toward folios), or because they bore odd imprints. He had books in languages he could not read, and books he read in but seemed careful never to finish. Habitually, he gave at a time from ten minutes to an hour to a book, slipping it back then and taking out another. . . . Slipping, tasting, compressing, varying, he knew his classics; many a page I found turned down, many a paragraph marked. Those books of his I have are filled with annotations in the margin, for he had the old copy-reader's habit of correcting errors, automatically; misspelled names, inverted dates, were irresistible to his thick soft pencil.

My mother read even more copiously, insatiable all her days for story. She brought to books both an ardor for the romance of

life and an unflinching broad morality; in her view, art was responsible, as the one witness from whom nothing was concealed. . . .

So it was natural enough that, at the beginning of things, I wrote. All my paper then was gloriously blank before me; no manner was too grand. Poetry, of course, was best if it was done tragical; the earliest lines of my own to stick with me now, begin, "After all is sorrow, sorrow—tears today, no hope tomorrow!" At ten I came upon a Roman legend that struck me as offering material for a magnificent tragedy. I wrote out my play in a large bad hand. My family was ready to listen, not with any deaf indulgence but bringing me the compliment of serious consideration. I read aloud the title, and brought down the house. Amid the peals of laughter, my father went to the Shakespeare shelf and took down a volume that, I saw, was titled like my own work. *Coriolanus*—From "The Road of a Naturalist," by DONALD CULROSS PRATTIE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Signature of Music

This signature of music on the sand, This writing of the sound of waves is warm With lave of water, with the satin calm Following tempest—here the scroll in hand Slips through the fingers where the curving land Lifts to the marsh grass, and beyond the palm Becomes reality; here is temporal balm For fevered mood, no diaphanous planned For orchestration can be such as this Wind-sound and shell-sound, and the beat and pulse Of the sea's wording, heavy emphasis Held in the silken tendrils of the dulse. This signature of music that we hear Beating against the tidal atmosphere,

MARGUERITE JANVEN ADAMS

THE CHEST IS, indeed, an ancient article of furniture. It has been mentioned in literature as far back as Juvenal and Ovid. Here is an ancient Roman chest made of iron, with an all-over decoration of rows of bosses contrasting with sculptured portraits.

Brook

Path to summer, wait for me!
Winter echo of beach waves
Take me through your secret caves,
Down the mountain to the sea.

Let me sip your icy cup,
Follow you to wader streams,
Lose my sorrow where sunbeams
Waken me when tide looks up.

IRENE BRUCE

Öl für alle

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Öl, das im Altertum einen wichtigen Platz sowohl im menschlichen Leben als auch bei religiösen Festgebräuchen einnahm, ist in der Bibel oft erwähnt. Jesus verglich z. B. das Himmelreich in einem seiner Gleichnisse mit „zehn Jungfrauen, die ihre Lampen nahmen und ausgingen, dem Bräutigam entgegen“ (Matth. 25, 1). Fünf von ihnen waren klug; sie hielten ihre Lampen mit Öl gefüllt und wurden dafür belohnt. Die anderen fünf nahmen kein Öl mit sich, um ihre Lampen nachzufüllen, und sie erlebten Enttäuschung und Verlust.

Außer der Betrachtung seiner materiellen Nützlichkeit können wir jetzt auch die geistige Bedeutung von „Öl“ zergliedern, wie Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft es auf Seite 392 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ definiert: „Öl: Heiligung; Nachstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration“. Wie die klugen Jungfrauen, die „bereit waren, mit ihm hineingehen zur Hochzeit“ (Matth. 25, 10), können wir reiche Belohnungen ernten, wenn wir die Lampen unseres Bewußtseins immer mit geistigem Öl angemessen gefüllt halten.

Wenn wir uns mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befassen, erfahren wir, daß wir unser Denken beständig von neuem mit guten, wahren, liebenden Gedanken gefüllt halten können, weil Gott—das göttliche Prinzip, das Leben und die Liebe—die unendliche Quelle alles rechten Denkens ist. Und in dem Maße, wie wir unser Denken der Wahrheit weihen, spiegeln wir göttliche Gedanken und Eigenschaften wider.

Auf Seite 262 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Hingebung an das Gute vermindert des Menschen Abhängigkeit von Gott nicht, sondern erhöht sie“. Wenn wir erkennen, daß „der Herr, unser Gott, ein einziger Herr ist“ (5. Mose 6, 4), und daß Gott das Gemüt ist, haben wir die Intelligenz, zu verstehen, daß der Mensch als die Widerspiegelung des einen Gemüts die Vollkommenheit Gottes, des Guten, ausstrahlt. Hingebung an die Wahrheit beseitigt Irrtum, Hingebung an die Liebe schafft den Haß ab, und Hingebung an das Gute bestätigt die Nichtsheit des Bösen.

Wenn wir die Allgegenwart des göttlichen Gemüts außer Acht lassen und Einflüsterungen der Furcht, des Zweifels, des Tadels, des Grolls, der Habgier, der Verdammung beherbergen, geben wir zu, daß wir an viele Gemüter glauben—nehmen wir die Einflüsterungen des fleischlichen Sinnes an. Wenn wir unsere Gedanken und Wünsche getreulich und aufrichtig dem Anerkennen und Preisen der Allheit Gottes weihen, beweisen wir die Nichtsheit materieller Einflüsterungen. In dem Maße, wie wir die Allerhabenheit Gottes, des Guten, begreifen, finden wir uns reichlich mit Harmonie in unseren täglichen Angelegenheiten belohnt und erfahren den Frieden und die Freude, die, wie Christus

Öl, which in ancient days had a prominent place in both secular and ritual uses, is often referred to in the Bible. For example, in one of his parables Jesus likened the kingdom of heaven to „ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom“ (Matthew 25:1). Five of them wisely took oil with which to keep their lamps filled and were rewarded. The other five took no oil with them to replenish their lamps, and they experienced disappointment and loss.

In addition to considering its material usefulness, we now have the opportunity to analyze the spiritual significance of „oil“ as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines it on page 392 of her textbook, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures“: „Oil. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration.“ As the wise virgins who „were ready went in with him to the marriage“ (Matthew 25:10), so may we reap rich rewards by maintaining in the lamps of our consciousness an adequate supply of spiritual oil.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that we have the ability to keep our thinking constantly replenished with good, with truthful, loving thoughts, because God, divine Principle, Life, and Love, is the infinite source of all right thinking; and in the measure that we consecrate our thinking to Truth, we reflect Godlike thoughts and qualities.

On page 262 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states, „Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it.“ Realizing that „the Lord our God is one Lord“ (Deuteronomy 6:4), and that God is Mind, we have the intelligence to understand that man, being the reflection of the one Mind, expresses the perfection of God, good. Consecration to Truth eliminates error; consecration to Love abolishes hate; and consecration to good confirms the nothingness of evil.

When we are not alert to the ever-presence of divine Mind and entertain suggestions of fear, doubt, criticism, resentment, greed, condemnation, we are admitting belief in many minds, or accepting suggestions of the carnal mind. As we faithfully and sincerely consecrate our thoughts and desires to the acknowledgment and praise of the allness of God, we prove the nothingness of material suggestions. As we comprehend the supremacy of God, good, we find ourselves abundantly rewarded with harmony in our daily affairs, and experience the peace and joy which Christ Jesus assured us are not of this world.

In studying the inspiring chapter in Science and Health entitled „Prayer,“ the Christian Scientist learns that prayer is the grateful acknowledgment of the good which God has already bestowed. Our essential need is assuredly not for material

possessions. Mrs. Eddy admonishes us (ibid., p. 4). „What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds.“ As this „fervent desire“ bears fruit, we find that we are expressing more tolerance in place of impatience; gratitude replaces discouragement, and a compassionate understanding of one another's views becomes evident.

Keeping our consciousness filled with the oil of gratitude is a joyous, spiritual activity that will prevent us from asking amiss. As we are gratefully aware of our every blessing and are thankful to our Father-Mother God for all we have at hand, we are opening our thought to an enlarged understanding of God's allness and goodness, and this understanding brings rich benefits.

Healing in Christian Science results from the casting out of material beliefs regarding existence. It comes about through the realization that man is spiritual, not material; that man expresses perfection; that man, God's idea, is at one with perfect Principle, even as the sun's ray is at one with the sun.

Because God is, man is. Because God is Spirit, man is spiritual; because God is Love, man is loving and lovable; because God is All, man reflects all good. As these truths unfold and develop in our consciousness, healing is achieved, harmony is obtained.

Diligent study of the Lesson-Sermons found in the Christian Science Quarterly brings compensation in spiritual expansion; and according to the earnestness and constancy of our application of the truths we learn will harmony, health, and happiness be manifested in our daily experience.

By earnest and spiritually scientific thinking we demonstrate continued harmonious activity. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 496): „We all must learn that Life is God. Ask yourself: Am I living the life that approaches the supreme good? Am I demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love? If so, then the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day.'“

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, The Mother Church

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

Subject of Lesson-Sermon

„Probation After Death“

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing



SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	 \$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semifleck morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Clear type Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each \$2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUBSON C. BURR

Publisher's Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogues will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, E. W. I.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942

K

Intimate Message: London

Britain's 'New Order'

By Robert Powell

The phrase "new order" has been so much misused by the Germans that it has become a term of discredit. Its application in the countries overrun by the Nazis has been so different from their theoretical promises that all confidence in Hitler and his associates has been destroyed. As in so many other cases, the Nazis succeeded in deluding people who were looking for something better than the old order but were unconcerned as to the methods employed. The so-called "dynamic" of this "new order" appealed to many persons, even in Britain, and one heard demands for some practical examples of the same kind of thing by this country.

The Nazis have put forward most extravagant claims in support of their so-called civilizing policy in the occupied countries despite the fact that they have robbed and plundered these peoples, not only of their freedom but also of all their possessions considered necessary for Hitler's war of aggression. Conditions in Poland and Greece, in Bohemia-Moravia and France, are sufficient examples of what has been happening.

Britain, on the other hand, without any self-advertisement, has been busy evolving a practical economic policy in the Middle East which deserves the name of "new order" and may have far-reaching effects on postwar re-organization. Already, the growing prosperity of countries such as Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Iran is a proof that the British armies do not bring destruction and ruin in their train. In these countries, full arrangements have been made for the storage and distribution of food-stuffs and the population is being fed. In addition, it is being found work on the many projects essential to the Allies war plans in that part of the world. It is not without interest, also, to point out that even in these days when Britain is short of shipping-space and land transport, many ships and trucks have been diverted to bring supplies to these people.

Britain, because of its own war problems, has found it impossible to supply many of the requirements of these Middle East countries. In consequence, it has encouraged them to trade much more

among themselves. This is a step toward making them much more interdependent and less the vassals of one or another great power. It is such a contrast to the Nazi policy which seeks to center everything upon Germany that it deserves notice, even though it might be argued that conditions rather than any special desire by Britain is the reason for it.

It would, also, be an exaggeration to say that altruism alone is the basis of this policy. This country desires that a region so important strategically to its own future in this war should have its essential needs satisfied. Otherwise there will be no genuine peace and consolidation there. But the difference between German and British methods in "necessary" occupations, indicates that the former see security primarily in acts of force and domination where as the latter aim at cooperation through the good will and mutual interest of the peoples concerned.

The "new order" in the Middle East owes much to the work of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, who returned some weeks ago from Cairo to become Minister of Production here at home. His work was greatly helped by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, a Government organization set up to finance essential trade between Britain and non-Axis-controlled countries.

This is only a beginning and may well be extended to cover the Arab lands south and east of the Suez Canal; in fact, there seems no reason why such a policy of economic co-operation should not be extended to the colonial empires of central Africa. Such a development would be an important step toward integrating the economies of these less-developed areas into a planned economic system which would be of mutual benefit to them and the world.

This practical example of a "new order" sponsored by Britain in the stress of war may, therefore, have important effects which will make themselves felt long after the Nazi rule of tyranny has ceased to be anything but an unpleasant memory.

'Triple Sifter' Puts Americas' Freedom Up to U. S.

Americans at War
Last of 48 ArticlesBy Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICA, April 25, 1942—Something so American, so ingenious, so essential for a correspondent just back from flying 20,000 miles through America at war, awaited me in the home kitchen after four months away, that the handy new gadget has been put to uses beyond its inventor's dreams.

It is a triple-shifting sifter. This quick and efficient device mixes flour and other ingredients for waffles. It ought to be available in a form adapted to sifting the multitude of facts and impressions—some encouraging, some darkly foreboding—that crowd memory.

Before venturing to set down conclusions from this trip, which reached every zone of major strategic importance in 18 countries of southern America, we have sifted the grist at least three times, not mechanically, but with searching earnestness.

Over-All Finding

Unmistakable is one over-all finding:

That the freedom of the Western Hemisphere and of universal humanity has been entrusted by world events to the people of the United States of North America.

The southern Americas, although doing what they can with slender resources, are vulnerable at literally thousands of points. Unaided, they could not resist whatever demands the triple totalitarisms might choose to impose upon them. They would share the subjugation of France and Norway, Albania and Belgium.

Next, and equally sobering, is the present low level of preparedness to defend the hemisphere, even with all that the United States is now doing.

A candid facing of the strategic situation discloses that America is spared large-scale military attack today, only because no attacker is able or ready to deliver the blows.

The shelling of Caribbean oil islands by 5-inch guns mounted on decks of Nazi submarines, and the packs of steel sharks sent against American shipping, doubtless are only bitter foretastes of what Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo have planned for the Western Hemisphere.

As to now, a determined and well-equipped invader commanding naval, air, and land forces probably could break into the long coastline of America at hundreds of key positions, provided he could elude naval and air patrols. No doubt he could be driven off if he landed, but the prospect is that raids could do considerable damage.

Rare would be the place where such an expedition would be met by the fire of shore batteries or anti-aircraft guns. Seldom would it have to fight a hard-hitting modern army of defense. But it would soon have to undergo air bombardment on a large scale.

Fortunately, the attacks do not come. America is being granted time, precious time, to make up for its long slumber.

How is this respite being utilized?

Responsibility Shared

The responsibility is shared by two distinct entities, the United States and Latin America. The latter is subdivided into 20 distinct parts, each an independent nation. Reviewing activities of the United States under its share of hemisphere responsibilities, this is the balance sheet as of April 25, 1942:

Armed action: Within United States territories and leased bases, the war effort in southern America parallels rather closely the war effort at home and in distant theaters of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Insufficiencies of men, equipment, and ships still hamper commanders. Gradually these needs are being made up.

Complacency and overconfidence have not entirely disappeared, even in some high quarters. The Pearl Harbor mentality clings. It finds expression in such statements as this, traceable to staff officers in the Caribbean Defense Command: "We won't be attacked at the air base in Guatemala, because that would warn Panama the raiders were coming."

Since heavy bombers based on Guatemala could slash into the flank of any invading naval force headed toward Panama across the adjacent Pacific, removal of this threat would be a first objective of the attacker. The possibility of simultaneous blows against Guatemala and Panama is not ruled out. Yet on the assumption that Guatemala would not be attacked, nearby landmarks are lighted like a torch every night. Anti-aircraft defenses are not only neglected but the necessity for them is minimized by responsible officers.

Against such occasions of acute lapses, which are cut from the same cloth of apathy and inexperience that proved costly in



The Constellation of America

"Just as, in early evening, not all stars of a constellation appear, but the deepening darkness finds each shining in its place, so the Constellation of America will come out clear and strong, all 21 stars, brave and united across the night."

Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico.

Hawaii and the Philippines, can be recorded a growing experience and alertness.

United States Army outposts now extend southward to Dutch Guiana on the Atlantic Coast of South America. On the Pacific, naval and air bases extend into Ecuador. South of those points, armed collaboration between North and South America diminishes. Yet even at its lowest ebb, in Argentina and Chile, those countries have opened their ports to naval and air warships of the United States.

Good Neighborliness: Seldom if ever in history has a great power drawn to its side as large a company of smaller nations by the friendly offices of persuasion and mutual helpfulness. The Good Neighbor Policy is paying rich dividends. While it prevails—and its reversal is unthinkable—the ancient specter of armed intervention in Latin America no longer darkens hemisphere horizons.

Organization: Americans of the south are watching the United States for proofs that its democratic organization is strong enough and flexible enough to outmaneuver and outdistance the totalitarian aggressors.

So far, promises must suffice in the place of performance to an uncomfortable degree. Confusion and disorganization appear too often. Sometimes goods arrive at Panama without warehouses to receive them. A mistake in orders sends tons of supplies to the wrong location.

Urgent Need

As within the United States, these miscarriages usually run back through a top-heavy bureaucracy to Washington itself. More streamlining and efficiency, without sacrificing democratic controls, is the urgent need of America's war organization, as seen from South America.

Ships: On the sliding wet bottoms of cargo carriers, America is drawn together. Just now there are two few bottoms. Passenger ships no longer run down either the Atlantic or Pacific Coasts from the United States. A few South American lines, notably Chilean, Brazilian, and Argentinian, supply the only passenger service, except by air. Railways serve only locally. The United States is operating cargo ships, but more are needed. The situation calls for heroic efforts in North American shipyards.

Ideas: South Americans know this is a war of ideas even more than of material forces. They know it is a civil war of world dimensions. They see it cutting across national boundaries. They know from experience that its opposing

groups are found within every country.

South America sees in North America the great champion of democracy in politics, of private initiative in industry, of voluntary consent rather than of compulsion in every aspect of national affairs, and of human freedom in religion, the press, speech, and assembly.

So South America is watching, and watching critically, to see what kind of example is given by North America. On the quality and power of that example, and especially on its concrete results, will depend South American allegiances in the conflict of ideas.

In summary, the United States as of today is conducting itself on the whole with exemplary restraint and wisdom in Latin America, with some bungling, and is reaping a rich harvest of voluntary collaboration. The future outlook depends on action, and especially on the supplying of merchant ships.

On the Latin American side of hemisphere responsibilities there are vast plateaus of encouragement, and abyssal ravines eroded deep by doubt, suspicion, distrust, treachery, and fear.

Whether the fissures gradually will be closed, or widened and crack the hemisphere into hostile regions, is an issue to be determined by world events as well as by the conduct of Americans.

The relatively stable plateau of inter-American solidarity south of the Rio Grande are these:

Brazil: Leaving aside for the moment all consideration of Brazil's internal governmental system, which is highly centralized and somewhat authoritarian in form but democratic in animus under the benevolent, astute firmness of President Vargas, this largest of South American countries stands as a massive bulwark. Berlin's heaping of radio abuse on Brazil, and the sinking of Brazilian ships by U-boats, testify to the obstacle this great tropical nation represents athwart the path of Nazi ambitions in South America.

Brazil's collaboration in military affairs permits the extension of aerial and naval protection all the way around the strategic "bulge" of South America where it comes to within 1,700 miles of Africa.

As an incident to its vigorous American stand, Brazil holds top rating for military and other priorities. Development of its armed forces and heavy industries assures to Brazil a leading position in South America. This position could become unchallengeable if Argentina and Chile remain indefinitely outside the main current of hemisphere defense and development.

Uruguay: Small but dauntless, Uruguay carries southward the

Atlantic plateau of solidarity all the way to the Rio de la Plata. Basing itself on principle even more than on material interest, Uruguay is staunchly democratic.

Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay: Firm in about the order just listed, the remaining countries of South America which have broken relations with the Triple Axis are likely to be able to maintain their stand even under hardships and wrenchings. The internal political and economic situations are unstable enough in some instances to throw doubt on the durability of present pro-United States policies. Paraguay, Ecuador, and Bolivia should hold on, provided they are not subjected to pressures beyond their strength.

Central America: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala have declared war and are among the United Nations. So is Panama. All of these face tests of their endurance, but can count on the fullest available support from the United States.

Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic: Also at war, the island republics of the Caribbean confront subtle and determined foes within. The Spanish Falange works persistently in Cuba, but the Government does not waver.

So vital is the Caribbean to defense of the Panama Canal, that these three countries will be sustained by other United Nations.

Mexico: This second-largest of the Latin-American countries in population, and third in territory, is held by its present Government to a high level among the co-operating American republics. Serious internal cleavages compel deeper analysis, as presented last Thursday in this series.

Mexico's place in the inter-American structure presumably can be secured by wise statesmanship and the progressive curbing of subversive elements now abusing dangerous privileges.

A secretly organized "fifth column," and the residue of anti-United States and pro-German sentiment dating from other years, send fissures zig-zagging beneath the surface of the Mexican Government's flawless democratic foreign policy.

As long as those fissures remain beneath the surface, Mexico can be counted officially among the United Nations. Diplomatic relations have been broken with Germany, Italy, and Japan, but a declaration of war is strongly opposed by influential public elements.

The deepest division in the Americas runs along the Rio de la

Plata and then follows the Chilean border to the Pacific.

Argentina concentrates within its territory the most entrenched resistance to any action which would burn all bridges toward collaboration with a Nazi-dominated world.

Chile adopts a similar attitude, but with sharply different motives. Pro-Nazi opinion is far more prevalent in the Argentine than in Chile. The dominant motives in Chile are caution, fear, and a desire to continue the profits of neutral trading.

Sinkings of both Chilean and Argentine ships have already occurred. If continued, this may eventually turn them against Germany.

So shifts a traditional diplomatic alignment. Brazil and Chile formerly joined forces as a counterpoise to Argentina. Now it is Argentina and Chile trying to compensate for a rapid increase of Brazilian power and prestige.

Behind It All

Behind it all, of course, is the human element. One morning at breakfast in Natal on the most exposed point of Brazil, the waiter and two waitresses bubbled over in their admiration for North Americans. Possibly it was for my benefit, but they were guileless and evidently sincere. They just liked America and Americans. They had no use for goose-stepping Nazis. They said so in colorful terms.

Then there was the spontaneous eloquence of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico at the most moving moment in the consultations of Rio de Janeiro. Called to the rostrum by an unprecedented demand of the galleries, he addressed himself to the delegates of Argentina and Chile. They had sat, stony-faced and aloof, as delegates from the rest of America warmed with the realization of uniting to preserve and enlarge their democratic liberties and responsibilities.

"Just as, in early evening, not all stars of a constellation appear," Dr. Padilla said in his deep, understanding voice, "but the deepening darkness finds each shining in its place, so the Constellation of America will come out clear and strong, all 21 stars, brave and united across the night."

The Argentines and Chileans melted enough to smile flickering smiles.

So America, in the words of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, is no longer three, but one. North, South, and Central America, while individual and distinct, are being welded together as never before.

To work out that unity in practice is an inspiring opportunity of America in months and years ahead.

Panama Speaks:

Censor Has Been Good (By delayed mail) By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols

Dear Army Wife:

So far the censor has been very good to us—nothing cut out and no pix removed. Perhaps being a censor myself has something to do with it. I know what not to write—and, having had a slight acquaintance with me during your visit to Panama, you learned a thing or two also.

You know how I once upon a time loved nothing better than a cold, cold day at our place on the lake in New Hampshire—followed by a night in an ancient four-poster between a feather mattress and patchwork quilts. Now I think I'd be perfectly happy in any kind of bed—even a typical one in a Panamanian Casa—four termite-filled posts, holding up saplings over which are spread cork hushies and stalks. Though I carry an officer's bedding roll complete with air mattress, and though the nights here are about equal to the days all year around, I get so little time to rest at night that while we are on the march it hardly pays to go to all the trouble of building a pup tent, screening it, blowing up the mattress, etc. I've tried it and it takes a long while to cool off again afterward. A pup tent in the tropics, complete with mosquito or sandfly bar is hotter than weeding greenhouse beds at midday.

I was in hopes of getting to church for the service last Sunday, but had to conduct an Easter Day reconnaissance for gun positions instead. Took two noncoms and a ¼ ton (jeep to you). It involved some 140 miles of driving—mostly where there were no roads. We took in a bit of unusual scenery—even for Panama. Being very religious, every able human being here went to church somewhere, church being everything from the cathedral in Panama City to one little overcrowded thatched, lean-to without floor, a rude cross on top, and goats and caballo tied outside.

The farther back in the interior you go, the less each native family has in worldly goods. The usual wealth consists of a thatched and mud house with one or two rooms, no floor and a loft reached via a notched pole. The furniture is ingeniously constructed of everything from boxwood to bamboo and mahogany, all very crude. Outside stands a wooden mortar for grinding corn, a bench and broken gourds the youngsters use for digging and mud pies. From one to a dozen razor back pigs, a handful of chickens, a horse, and a cow or two complete the picture. Store hammocks, cheaply made, usually take the place of beds, and one or

two other articles imported from the states, constitute the prized possessions. If the "wage earner" or "corn bread winner" has ever worked for Uncle Sam "who dug the big ditch," then there may even be a sewing machine, or a spring bed or a fancy once-polished veneer table. Near the Zone it is not unusual to see a \$1,500 automobile parked beside a \$25 hut.

On Easter Sunday the extra special finery came out. More than one man of the house was seen carrying a pair of shiny new shoes with high heels, though his wife might have them to put on when the church was in sight. Women of pure Spanish descent wore black with a long white mantilla. Negroes wore mostly red, blue and yellow, and the Indians, white "Hooverettes" trimmed with red fancywork. The equivalent for stovepipe and swallowtails were straw-colored Panama hats like those our midwestern farmers wear, with a scarlet hibiscus or two rampant, white store-shirt slung across a bare arm or worn with the tails hanging out in a vulgar display of wealth. Many families trudged 10 to 25 miles along jungle trails and open grass lands to attend services in the scattered villages. Some trudged all night long in the moonlight.

"Hello, Joe," was the customary greeting they shouted as they waved to us in passing, proud of the two English words the soldiers have taught them. At Rio Abajo, Pedregal, Pueblo Nuevo and other suburbs near the zone, new houses are going up and building is enjoying a boom. While the white brothers of Uncle Sam fight and work extra hard on the Canal projects, "Joe" and his friends who sometimes work for them, build up new wealth. While our standard of living by necessity is increased by buying limitations, Joe's goes up.

All in all, though I couldn't even hear a hymn when I passed by our church Easter Sunday morning, the reconnaissance was a blessing, for I had just put in two days and night at the Boca del (military secret). Here the river joins the sea to muddy the ocean for miles up and down the beach. At low tide the mud flats are odoriferous; it takes half a day to reach the spot by jungle trail; the mosquitoes are so thick and bite so fiercely they make the New England variety seem like pikers.

Perhaps I'll be home for a visitor sooner than you think. I may be able to promote a ride with some of my friends in the Air Corps.

Your Commanding Officer

To Change the Subject:

More Than Sentimentality

By Pearl Strachan

Today's children are the adult world of tomorrow. Their condition in many countries is pathetic. Although it is the adult population that brought on the war, the children do not escape it. Recently an industry, not connected with the war output, in Great Britain took advantage of emergency legislation to drive forward a bill permitting children under 16 to work 53 hours a week. In Soviet Russia, boys and girls between 14 and 16 work all day in trade schools and factories, turning out trench mortar bombs, submachine guns and rifle grenades. Many of them have witnessed the mutilation of their playmates by German armies in the Smolensk, Moscow and Staraya Russa areas.

Information that comes to me direct from France draws a touching picture of two small children, victims of Nazi terror who, when I last saw them, were bubbling over with fun. A little boy in England, whose mother, brothers and sisters were all killed in an air raid, bravely tells in a letter how grateful he is for birds and flowers and squirrels. He says it would be "lonely" without them.

More than ever before, the world's children need protection. Millions are wandering homeless about the world, their memories dark with horror. Their future is in the hands of all of us who are still free to work. The problem is primarily educational, and the education must first be applied to the adults. For this purpose an international conference which recently met in London drew up a children's charter which deserves deep consideration. It is time we had such a charter, with a practical form.

From time immemorial our various civilizations have displayed sentimental attitudes toward children, while permitting treatment of them which was, to say the least, incongruous. I recall the lace-making shops at Burano and their women workers who had been making the intricate, laborious stitches since they were little girls. There was the toymaker at Bramble Town, who had been cutting out playthings since he was seven, and never had a toy of his own, nor the time to play with a toy.

My friend, Mrs. Jubbit, who was always off "doing" for some less fortunate neighbor, told me she had gone into a woolen mill to work at the age of nine. She would recall, even with gentle laughter, how the "gaffer" lifted her onto a stool, to reach the bobbins which she would stand and wind from six in the morning till five-thirty in the afternoon. Her favorite picture in the Chapel was the one of Jesus blessing little children.

Parents were not to blame in the instances described, faced, as they were, with the choice of child labor or child hunger. Such necessity, however, is not always the cause of child exploitation. American investigators of the various forms of slavery to work tell of industries in fruit-growing and canning areas where child methods of evading age laws are employed. They tell of "adoption" of unwanted babies, with the mercenary purpose of training them to work as soon as possible. The geisha system has not been confined to the Orient.

The most unfortunate children in Europe are the Nazi children, whose minds are being poisoned against the truth, children who, on Easter Sunday, listened to radio speeches telling them, "We believe in Hitler. The Scriptures are dead," children told that Polish atrocities were justified, because the people "were only Poles." It is going to take some time, after the Nazi forces are defeated, to eradicate this kind of thinking, but it must be done if there is to be an enduring peace.

The charter referred to as set up in London at the conference of the New Education Fellowship takes the view that "the personality of the child is sacred; and needs of the child must be the foundation of any good educational system." The child, it declares, has a right to proper food, clothing and shelter; equal opportunity of access to the nation's stores of knowledge and wisdom; full-time schooling, access to religious training.

At first the clause providing access to religious training was questioned, on account of China and Soviet Russia, but I am glad to say, it was decided to include it. The suppression of religion in Germany, and, recently, in Norway, shows the Nazi fear of its influence. It has been said that one reason for the Nazi fury against Jewish youth was the failure to impose the Nazi ideology upon them, so imbued were they with the teachings of the Ten Commandments. Certainly more than academic education is required. The German population is by no means an illiterate one. The fact is that intellectual development without a corresponding growth in character can be one of the most ruthless and destructive forces in the world.

Children taught the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Christ Jesus will be mentally armed against any ideologies which may confront them. The task of mentally arming the children, no less than that of feeding and housing them, is ours. It will require humility and love and wisdom. It must be undertaken on a world-wide scale.

Towering Ed Levy, Yankees' New First Baseman, Determined to Make Good on Job

Former Rollins Collegian Hustling With Champions

By Ed Ruml

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Towering Ed Levy, pride of Rollins College and new first baseman of the New York Yankees, admits that he thought he never would make a locker in the Stadium clubhouse. But now that he has one—number 17—he intends to stay.

"I'm in the worst slump of my career right now," said the tall boy who is keeping Buddy Hassett on the bench. "Mr. McCarthy has been very patient with me up to now, and if he stays with me, I'm certain I can do a good job."

"This is the greatest club I've ever been on," Levy continued. "I don't mean mechanically. Everybody knows it's great that way. But I mean as a bunch of fellows. They're always trying to help a new man. What hustle! Why, we've got more than any college team."

Is Confident
It was in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park, just before the start of the Red Sox-Yankees series and Levy was pulling on a dry shirt. "Naturally, I have a lot of confidence in myself," he went on. "I'm no rube in this game. I've knocked around in the double-A minors for two or three years—about. I think I can hit a longer ball than the fellow (Johnny Stumme) who played here last year. I think I'll have a higher average, too. And if I can brag just a little more, I think I'll reach a few throws around the bag that he couldn't and I'll run bases better. I'm faster."

This will be Levy's seventh full season in pro ball. Since 1936, fresh off the Rollins campus down in beautiful Winter Park, Fla., he has stopped at Norfolk, Augusta, Birmingham, Newark, Oakland and Kansas City.

"The Phils took me South in 1940," Levy said, "but I got hurt in training and they shipped me back to Newark. Guess I'll have to say it was a break for me that I broke something that spring. Otherwise I might not have stayed in the Yankee chain. But here I am and I sure hope I can stay."

Sox Same Club
Outside in the dugout Manager Joe McCarthy was surrounded by a group of baseball writers. "I'm not worrying about the Red Sox," Joe was saying. "I'm too busy worrying about my own club. It's a long season yet."

"But don't you think this is the best club Joe Cronin has had here?" asked a writer. "Isn't this a good pitching staff?"
"How do you know?" McCarthy answered. "They've only been playing a couple of weeks. The pitching wasn't so good against Washington, was it? It looks like the same club to me, minus Cronin. I want to see a little more of this Pesky before I talk about him. Otherwise, it's the same club as last year. Maybe you can figure that Deery or Tabor or Di Maggio or one of the others will have better years. But you can't expect much more from Williams, unless he hits .500," the Yankee manager said, grinning.

The writers wanted to know about Ruffing, Gomez, Russo and Rolfe.

"Well, Ruffing has won two games and I never saw him have more stuff than he did in the 'eenez," McCarthy said. "Gomez is all right. You saw him in the South. Russo's arm has given him a little trouble, but he's ready now. I may pitch him here. We don't know about Rolfe. He may be back

Filling In

Jerry



—By Pap—

Huge Amount For War Drive From Bowling

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—Eli Whitney of Milwaukee, Wis.—the American Bowling Congress calls him its public relations chief, but he insists he's just the press agent—figures the nation's keglers will invest \$20,000,000 in America's war effort during 1942.

"There are 163,000 five-man teams bowling in sanctioned leagues," Whitney said, "and practically all of them are paying off their prize funds in defense bonds and stamps this year."

Defense Fund
"Leagues not actually giving the bonds and stamps are urging the bowlers to put their prizes into the defense fund. And, believe it, I'm not kidding when I say the league prize fund in this country runs into the millions."

In addition to the prize fund plan, many innovations introduced since the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor are paying heavily into the defense fund. Some leagues, Whitney said, immediately lacked a 25-cent per man, per night, charge on the bowlers, each man getting a 25-cent defense stamp in exchange.

Other spots have introduced the "Jap pin" as a method of boosting stamp sales. Under that plan a colored pin is tossed at random into the rack, and if the bowlers fail to upset it with their first ball, they are issued a "kitty." The "kitty" then goes for defense stamps which are divided equally among the team members.

Equip 100,000
Taking out his pencil, and doing a bit of figuring, the A. B. C. press agent wound up with:

"Do you know what that \$20,000,000 would do? Well, I figure it would equip 100,000 infantrymen with uniforms, semi-automatic rifles, and most of the other stuff they are issued. And don't be surprised if the bowlers do better than \$20,000,000, if necessary, in 1942."

Veteran Coach Martineau Picks All-Star Backs

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan, Princeton and Purdue all are represented in the all-star backfield picked by Earl Martineau from the men he has coached since he was graduated from Minnesota 18 years ago.

Martineau, who was head coach at Western Michigan five years and then backfield coach at Purdue three years, Princeton six years, and Michigan the last four years, will soon report for active duty with the Marines in which he attained the ranking of first lieutenant in the last war.

In picking a backfield from the men he has coached Martineau placed Bob Westfall, captain of Michigan's 1941 eleven, at fullback; Tom Harmon, of Michigan, and Pest Welch, of Purdue, at halfbacks, and said there was no choice between George Cuthbert, captain of next fall's Wolverine team, and John Kadlec, of Princeton, for quarterback.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press
Mel Harder, Indians—Shut out Browns with four-hit hurling.
Frank McCormick and Ival Goodman, Reds—McCormick hit three-run homer and two-run double, and Goodman had perfect day at plate with four hits to overpower Pirates.

Willard Marshall, Giants—His two-run homer led attack on Braves.
Phil Marchildon, Athletics—Pitched four-hit ball to beat Senators.

Bob Patrick, Tigers—His home run with two out in ninth inning won out White Sox, 2-1.
Frank Hoerst, Danny Littlefield and Ben Warren, Phils—Combined to stop Dodgers' five-game winning streak. Hoerst pitching five-hit ball, Littlefield getting four hits, Warren knocking in winning runs with single when bases were loaded in eighth.

Frank Cresetti, Yankees—Made four hits and sparked seven-run rally in ninth inning to overtake Red Sox.
John Schmits, Cubs—Rookie pitched six-hit ball to stop Cardinals, although needing help in ninth.

Hagen to Play
DETROIT (AP)—Walter Hagen has come out of retirement to announce he will compete in the Professional Golfers' Association championship, an event he has won five times, May 25-31, at Atlantic City. Hagen has not competed in tournament play since 1940, devoting himself to business here.

Sports Mirror
By the Associated Press
Texas University lowered American sprint medal record to 3:23.2 at Drake Relays. Leslie MacMillan led N. Y. U. to victories in distance and medal events at Penn Relays.

Five Years Ago
Dizzy Dean of St. Louis Cardinals pitched second straight shutout, limiting Chicago Cubs to four hits and fanning 10 for 4-0 victory.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

Sooner Sprint Medley Team Sets New American Record

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 25 (AP)—A sensational half mile reeled off by barrel-chested William Lyda, one of the nation's top-ranking runners, enabled the University of Oklahoma sprint medley team to establish an American collegiate record in the opening events of the 33d annual two-day Drake Relays yesterday.

The Oklahoma quartet, with Lyda running as anchor, ran the 440-220-220-880 yards in 3:23 to clip one fifth of a second off the record set by the University of Texas in the 1941 relays. The Sooner runners conquered the heavily favored record-holding Texans who finished third behind second-place Michigan.

Runner Upset
Oklahoma's smashing triumph was the outstanding performance of the day which also saw two other Drake records broken and the surprising upset of defending champion Ollie Hunter of Notre Dame in the two-mile run.

Lyda was timed in 1:49.7 in his half. He was third for the first lap and a half, then he cut loose with driving finish and hit the stretch curve with a lead of three yards, which he gamely maintained to the tape. His teammates were John Sharp, Orv. Mathews, and Bob Hodges.

Virgil Alston of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, won the surprise winner over Hunter in the two-mile. Alston, trailing 100 yards back in sixth place, suddenly uncorked a terrific burst of speed in the stretch turn, and quickly passed four runners as they were standing still.

Alston collared the tiring Hunter before the Notre Dame runner realized he was to be challenged and flashed on to win by a yard.

Amateur Tennis on Verge Of Going Strictly Amateur

NEW YORK (AP)—Amateur tennis, though deserted by its best players and in a precarious position generally due to the rubber shortage, is preparing to push doggedly on through the approaching tournament season, playing all its championship fixtures and studiously avoiding any contact with the professionals.

Only one really important eastern event, the Orange (N. J.) invitation, has been canceled so far because of the war, and Secretary Ed Moss of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association predicts, from the information he has received, that the game will have about a 75 per cent normal season all over the country. By that, he means both in participation and attendance.

Parker Might Win
"Unless something happens that we can't foresee now, such as a shortage of tennis balls, we will go right along through the championships," said Ed Moss, at Forest Hills, said Moss. "We have no idea what players will be left to compete by the time the championships come around in August. Maybe Frankie Parker finally will win that title he's been after so long. I don't suppose that more than half of our first 20 ranking players will be available, but we'll have the championships."

At the moment, Moss said, the association is working on a scheme to cut the consumption of balls in tournament play at least in half. For years it has been customary to throw out six new balls every five games. This summer the boys possibly will have to make them last 10 or a dozen games. Either that or struggle along with three at a time.

"There doesn't appear to be any imminent shortage of balls," said the scholarly secretary. "At least, the manufacturers say that the new summer crop of balls will be placed on the market about May 1, and that there will be plenty to go around if everybody is sensible about it. There isn't much rubber in a tennis ball, you know."

Asked if there was any hope for an open tournament, pitting the handful of surviving amateur stars against the professional bullies, Moss said no. In fact, he snapped a negative. He said, in the first place, that Don Budge, Bobby Riggs, et al. were not professionals but "exhibitionists." And in the second place, he said he didn't think such a tournament would draw flies, for charity or otherwise.

"Can't you just imagine the crowds storming Forest Hills to watch Frankie Parker and Gardner Mullock locked in combat with the best players in the world?" Ed asked with a trace of sarcasm. "After about the first day there wouldn't be anybody left to expect the exhibitionists, and not many people are paying to watch them play these days. This last tour of theirs went bankrupt out on the coast."

Still Draw More
"Nope. Whatever players we have left for Forest Hills, they'll still draw more tennis fans than the exhibitionists." The fans will still prefer to watch a couple of amateurs fighting for a cup."

Whether the tennis fathers are over-optimistic about this remains to be seen, but they at least won't encounter many sneers this summer when they refer to their lads as amateurs. Three of last year's first 10, including Champion Bobby Riggs and runner-up Frank Kovacs, are outright professionals now, and Don McNeill, ranked fourth, is in naval intelligence. That leaves only Parker, No. 3, to face some boys he always could lick. It took a war to do it, but amateur tennis is on the verge of going amateur.

Navy Day
BROOKLYN, (AP)—It will be Navy Day in Brooklyn, Friday, May 8, when the Dodgers and the New York Giants play the first of their two baseball games for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York and Borough President John Cashmore decided to issue a proclamation making it a special "Day," with a parade and other ceremonies.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Bats at Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

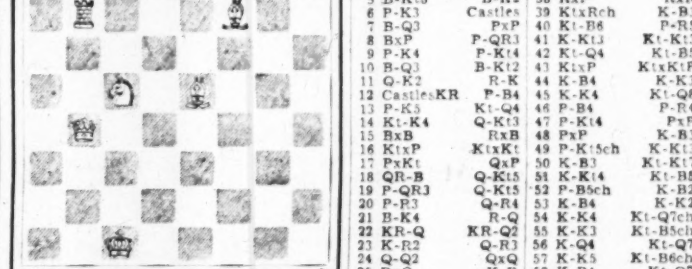
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

April 25, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2247

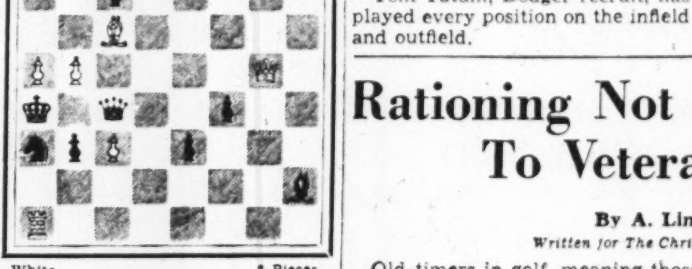
By F. Gamage 3 Pieces
Black to play and mate in two



White: K1, Q2, R3. Black: K8, Q7, R6. (First Prize, Herald Tribune, 1941. Award recently announced.)

Problem No. 2248

By E. Falkous 4 Pieces
Black to play and mate in three



White: K1, Q2, R3, B4. Black: K8, Q7, R6, B5. (First Prize, Herald Tribune, 1941. Award recently announced.)

Tom Tatum, Dodge recruit, has played every position on the infield and outfield.

Rationing Not Alarming To Veteran Golf Players

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old-timers in golf, meaning those of the vintage of 1910 and earlier years, view the gasoline rationing with much more complacency probably, than those of subsequent generations. The oldsters can recall the days when there were few automobiles, or none at all, for that matter, harking back to beyond 1900. There were golf clubs then, and players contrived to get to them, even if in fewer numbers than nowadays.

It may surprise a lot of the younger generation to know that as early as 1898 there were approximately 80 golf and country clubs in Massachusetts. Members and visitors reached them in a variety of ways, the majority by train or street car to the nearest point, thence by carriage or shanks mare to the club. Some drove in their own horse-drawn vehicle, or by bicycle. Some of the clubs maintained carriage service to and from railroad stations or street car lines.

Descriptions
Golf guides of those early days generally began their abbreviated description of the various clubs by setting forth, first of all, the location and then the nearest point of public transportation, as per the following:

"Hamilton. Myopia Hunt Club. The clubhouse and links are about a mile and a quarter from the depot. (Wenham.)"
"Dedham. Dedham Golf Club. Situated at Dedham, on the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., Providence Division, one mile from depot."
"Brookline. The Country Club of Brookline. Reached from Boston & Albany Railroad and a drive of 1 1/4 miles."

Well Patronized
Thus the descriptions ran for club after club in "The Official Golf Guide" of 1899. And thus did the golfers get their information as how best to reach clubs with whose most convenient means of approach they were unfamiliar. Championships were held in those early days, patronized relatively as well, for those times, as such tournaments of today. Myopia had the national open in 1898 and some of the contestants even hiked it the mile and a quarter from the railroad station to the club, carrying their clubs, or hiring a boy to do it.

There were few automobiles at the time of the first Massachusetts open championship at the Vesper Country Club in 1905. Most of the

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kashdan Black White Horowitz Black White Horowitz

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 K-K3 K-K3 3 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 K-K3 K-K3 5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 K-K3 K-K3 7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 K-K3 K-K3 9 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 K-K3 K-K3 11 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 K-K3 K-K3 13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 K-K3 K-K3 15 P-Q4 P-Q4 16 K-K3 K-K3 17 P-Q4 P-Q4 18 K-K3 K-K3 19 P-Q4 P-Q4 20 K-K3 K-K3 21 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 K-K3 K-K3 23 P-Q4 P-Q4 24 K-K3 K-K3 25 P-Q4 P-Q4 26 K-K3 K-K3 27 P-Q4 P-Q4 28 K-K3 K-K3 29 P-Q4 P-Q4 30 K-K3 K-K3 31 P-Q4 P-Q4 32 K-K3 K-K3 33 P-Q4 P-Q4 34 K-K3 K-K3 35 P-Q4 P-Q4 36 K-K3 K-K3 37 P-Q4 P-Q4 38 K-K3 K-K3 39 P-Q4 P-Q4 40 K-K3 K-K3 41 P-Q4 P-Q4 42 K-K3 K-K3 43 P-Q4 P-Q4 44 K-K3 K-K3 45 P-Q4 P-Q4 46 K-K3 K-K3 47 P-Q4 P-Q4 48 K-K3 K-K3 49 P-Q4 P-Q4 50 K-K3 K-K3 51 P-Q4 P-Q4 52 K-K3 K-K3 53 P-Q4 P-Q4 54 K-K3 K-K3 55 P-Q4 P-Q4 56 K-K3 K-K3 57 P-Q4 P-Q4 58 K-K3 K-K3 59 P-Q4 P-Q4 60 K-K3 K-K3 61 P-Q4 P-Q4 62 K-K3 K-K3 63 P-Q4 P-Q4 64 K-K3 K-K3 65 P-Q4 P-Q4 66 K-K3 K-K3 67 P-Q4 P-Q4 68 K-K3 K-K3 69 P-Q4 P-Q4 70 K-K3 K-K3 71 P-Q4 P-Q4 72 K-K3 K-K3 73 P-Q4 P-Q4 74 K-K3 K-K3 75 P-Q4 P-Q4 76 K-K3 K-K3 77 P-Q4 P-Q4 78 K-K3 K-K3 79 P-Q4 P-Q4 80 K-K3 K-K3 81 P-Q4 P-Q4 82 K-K3 K-K3 83 P-Q4 P-Q4 84 K-K3 K-K3 85 P-Q4 P-Q4 86 K-K3 K-K3 87 P-Q4 P-Q4 88 K-K3 K-K3 89 P-Q4 P-Q4 90 K-K3 K-K3 91 P-Q4 P-Q4 92 K-K3 K-K3 93 P-Q4 P-Q4 94 K-K3 K-K3 95 P-Q4 P-Q4 96 K-K3 K-K3 97 P-Q4 P-Q4 98 K-K3 K-K3 99 P-Q4 P-Q4 100 K-K3 K-K3 101 P-Q4 P-Q4 102 K-K3 K-K3 103 P-Q4 P-Q4 104 K-K3 K-K3 105 P-Q4 P-Q4 106 K-K3 K-K3 107 P-Q4 P-Q4 108 K-K3 K-K3 109 P-Q4 P-Q4 110 K-K3 K-K3 111 P-Q4 P-Q4 112 K-K3 K-K3 113 P-Q4 P-Q4 114 K-K3 K-K3 115 P-Q4 P-Q4 116 K-K3 K-K3 117 P-Q4 P-Q4 118 K-K3 K-K3 119 P-Q4 P-Q4 120 K-K3 K-K3 121 P-Q4 P-Q4 122 K-K3 K-K3 123 P-Q4 P-Q4 124 K-K3 K-K3 125 P-Q4 P-Q4 126 K-K3 K-K3 127 P-Q4 P-Q4 128 K-K3 K-K3 129 P-Q4 P-Q4 130 K-K3 K-K3 131 P-Q4 P-Q4 132 K-K3 K-K3 133 P-Q4 P-Q4 134 K-K3 K-K3 135 P-Q4 P-Q4 136 K-K3 K-K3 137 P-Q4 P-Q4 138 K-K3 K-K3 139 P-Q4 P-Q4 140 K-K3 K-K3 141 P-Q4 P-Q4 142 K-K3 K-K3 143 P-Q4 P-Q4 144 K-K3 K-K3 145 P-Q4 P-Q4 146 K-K3 K-K3 147 P-Q4 P-Q4 148 K-K3 K-K3 149 P-Q4 P-Q4 150 K-K3 K-K3 151 P-Q4 P-Q4 152 K-K3 K-K3 153 P-Q4 P-Q4 154 K-K3 K-K3 155 P-Q4 P-Q4 156 K-K3 K-K3 157 P-Q4 P-Q4 158 K-K3 K-K3 159 P-Q4 P-Q4 160 K-K3 K-K3 161 P-Q4 P-Q4 162 K-K3 K-K3 163 P-Q4 P-Q4 164 K-K3 K-K3 165 P-Q4 P-Q4 166 K-K3 K-K3 167 P-Q4 P-Q4 168 K-K3 K-K3 169 P-Q4 P-Q4 170 K-K3 K-K3 171 P-Q4 P-Q4 172 K-K3 K-K3 173 P-Q4 P-Q4 174 K-K3 K-K3 175 P-Q4 P-Q4 176 K-K3 K-K3 177 P-Q4 P-Q4 178 K-K3 K-K3 179 P-Q4 P-Q4 180 K-K3 K-K3 181 P-Q4 P-Q4 182 K-K3 K-K3 183 P-Q4 P-Q4 184 K-K3 K-K3 185 P-Q4 P-Q4 186 K-K3 K-K3 187 P-Q4 P-Q4 188 K-K3 K-K3 189 P-Q4 P-Q4 190 K-K3 K-K3 191 P-Q4 P-Q4 192 K-K3 K-K3 193 P-Q4 P-Q4 194 K-K3 K-K3 195 P-Q4 P-Q4 196 K-K3 K-K3 197 P-Q4 P-Q4 198 K-K3 K-K3 199 P-Q4 P-Q4 200 K-K3 K-K3 201 P-Q4 P-Q4 202 K-K3 K-K3 203 P-Q4 P-Q4 204 K-K3 K-K3 205 P-Q4 P-Q4 206 K-K3 K-K3 207 P-Q4 P-Q4 208 K-K3 K-K3 209 P-Q4 P-Q4 210 K-K3 K-K3 211 P-Q4 P-Q4 212 K-K3 K-K3 213 P-Q4 P-Q4 214 K-K3 K-K3 215 P-Q4 P-Q4 216 K-K3 K-K3 217 P-Q4 P-Q4 218 K-K3 K-K3 219 P-Q4 P-Q4 220 K-K3 K-K3 221 P-Q4 P-Q4 222 K-K3 K-K3 223 P-Q4 P-Q4 224 K-K3 K-K3 225 P-Q4 P-Q4 226 K-K3 K-K3 227 P-Q4 P-Q4 228 K-K3 K-K3 229 P-Q4 P-Q4 230 K-K3 K-K3 231 P-Q4 P-Q4 232 K-K3 K-K3 233 P-Q4 P-Q4 234 K-K3 K-K3 235 P-Q4 P-Q4 236 K-K3 K-K3 237 P-Q4 P-Q4 238 K-K3 K-K3 239 P-Q4 P-Q4 240 K-K3 K-K3 241 P-Q4 P-Q4 242 K-K3 K-K3 243 P-Q4 P-Q4 244 K-K3 K-K3 245 P-Q4 P-Q4 246 K-K3 K-K3 247 P-Q4 P-Q4 248 K-K3 K-K3 249 P-Q4 P-Q4 250 K-K3 K-K3 251 P-Q4 P-Q4 252 K-K3 K-K3 253 P-Q4 P-Q4 254 K-K3 K-K3 255 P-Q4 P-Q4 256 K-K3 K-K3 257 P-Q4 P-Q4 258 K-K3 K-K3 259 P-Q4 P-Q4 260 K-K3 K-K3 261 P-Q4 P-Q4 262 K-K3 K-K3 263 P-Q4 P-Q4 264 K-K3 K-K3 265 P-Q4 P-Q4 266 K-K3 K-K3 267 P-Q4 P-Q4 268 K-K3 K-K3 269 P-Q4 P-Q4 270 K-K3 K-K3 271 P-Q4 P-Q4 272 K-K3 K-K3 273 P-Q4 P-Q4 274 K-K3 K-K3 275 P-Q4 P-Q4 276 K-K3 K-K3 277 P-Q4 P-Q4 278 K-K3 K-K3 279 P-Q4 P-Q4 280 K-K3 K-K3 281 P-Q4 P-Q4 282 K-K3 K-K3 283 P-Q4 P-Q4 284 K-K3 K-K3 285 P-Q4 P-Q4 286 K-K3 K-K3 287 P-Q4 P-Q4 288 K-K3 K-K3 289 P-Q4 P-Q4 290 K-K3 K-K3 291 P-Q4 P-Q4 292 K-K3 K-K3 293 P-Q4 P-Q4 294 K-K3 K-K3 295 P-Q4 P-Q4 296 K-K3 K-K3 297 P-Q4 P-Q4 298 K-K3 K-K3 299 P-Q4 P-Q4 300 K-K3 K-K3 301 P-Q4 P-Q4 302 K-K3 K-K3 303 P-Q4 P-Q4 304 K-K3 K-K3 305 P-Q4 P-Q4 306 K-K3 K-K3 307 P-Q4 P-Q4 308 K-K3 K-K3 309 P-Q4 P-Q4 310 K-K3 K-K3 311 P-Q4 P-Q4 312 K-K3 K-K3 313 P-Q4 P-Q4 314 K-K3 K-K3 315 P-Q4 P-Q4 316 K-K3 K-K3 317 P-Q4 P-Q4 318 K-K3 K-K3 319 P-Q4 P-Q4 320 K-K3 K-K3 321 P-Q4 P-Q4 322 K-K3 K-K3 323 P-Q4 P-Q4 324 K-K3 K-K3 325 P-Q4 P-Q4 326 K-K3 K-K3 327 P-Q4 P-Q4 328 K-K3 K-K3 329 P-Q4 P-Q4 330 K-K3 K-K3 331 P-Q4 P-Q4 332 K-K3 K-K3 333 P-Q4 P-Q4 334 K-K3 K-K3 335 P-Q4 P-Q4 336 K-K3 K-K3 337 P-Q4 P-Q4 338 K-K3 K-K3 339 P-Q4 P-Q4 340 K-K3 K-K3 341 P-Q4 P-Q4 342 K-K3 K-K3 343 P-Q4 P-Q4 344 K-K3 K-K3 345 P-Q4 P-Q4 346 K-K3 K-K3 347 P-Q4 P-Q4 348 K-K3 K-K3 349 P-Q4 P-Q4 350 K-K3 K-K3 351 P-Q4 P-Q4 352 K-K3 K-K3 353 P-Q4 P-Q4 354 K-K3 K-K3 355 P-Q4 P-Q4 356 K-K3 K-K3 357 P-Q4 P-Q4 358 K-K3 K-K3 359 P-Q4 P-Q4 360 K-K3 K-K3 361 P-Q4 P-Q4 362 K-K3 K-K3 363 P-Q4 P-Q4 364 K-K3 K-K3 365 P-Q4 P-Q4 366 K-K3 K-K3 367 P-Q4 P-Q4 368 K-K3 K-K3 369 P-Q4 P-Q4 370 K-K3 K-K3 371 P-Q4 P-Q4 372 K-K3 K-K3 373 P-Q4 P-Q4 374 K-K3 K-K3 375 P-Q4 P-Q4 376 K-K3 K-K3 377 P-Q4 P-Q4 378 K-K3 K-K3 379 P-Q4 P-Q4 380 K-K3 K-K3 381 P-Q4 P-Q4 382 K-K3 K-K3 383 P-Q4 P-Q4 384 K-K3 K-K3 385 P-Q4 P-Q4 386 K-K3 K-K3 387 P-Q4 P-Q4 388 K-K3 K-K3 389 P-Q4 P-Q4 390 K-K3 K-K3 391 P-Q4 P-Q4 392 K-K3 K-K3 393 P-Q4 P-Q4 394 K-K3 K-K3 395 P-Q4 P-Q4 396 K-K3 K-K3 397 P-Q4 P-Q4 398 K-K3 K-K3 399 P-Q4 P-Q4 400 K-K3 K-K3 401 P-Q4 P-Q4 402 K-K3 K-K3 403 P-Q4 P-Q4 404 K-K3 K-K3 405 P-Q4 P-Q4 406 K-K3 K-K3 407 P-Q4 P-Q4 408 K-K3 K-K3 409 P-Q4 P-Q4 410 K-K3 K-K3 411 P-Q4 P-Q4 412 K-K3 K-K3 413 P-Q4 P-Q4 414 K-K3 K-K3 415 P-Q4 P-Q4 416 K-K3 K-K3 417 P-Q4 P-Q4 418 K-K3 K-K3 419 P-Q4 P-Q4 420 K-K3 K-K3 421 P-Q4 P-Q4 422 K-K3 K-K3 423 P-Q4 P-Q4 424 K-K3 K-K3 425 P-Q4 P-Q4 426 K-K3 K-K3 427 P-Q4 P-Q4 428 K-K3 K-K3 429 P-Q4 P-Q4 430 K-K3 K-K3 431 P-Q4 P-Q4 432 K-K3 K-K3 433 P-Q4 P-Q4 434 K-K3 K-K3 435 P-Q4 P-Q4 436 K-K3 K-K3 437 P-Q4 P-Q4 438 K-K3 K-K3 439 P-Q4 P-Q4 440 K-K3 K-K3 441 P-Q4 P-Q4 442 K-K3 K-K3 443 P-Q4 P-Q4 444 K-K3 K-K3 445 P-Q4 P-Q4 446 K-K3 K-K3 447 P-Q4 P-Q4 448 K-K3 K-K3 449 P-Q4 P-Q4 450 K-K3 K-K3 451 P-Q4 P-Q4 452 K-K3 K-K3 453 P-Q4 P-Q4 454 K-K3 K-K3 455 P-Q4 P-Q4 456 K-K3 K-K3 457 P-Q4 P-Q4 458 K-K3 K-K3 459 P-Q4 P-Q4 460 K-K3 K-K3 461 P-Q4 P-Q4 462 K-K3 K-K3 463 P-Q4 P-Q4 464 K-K3 K-K3 465 P-Q4 P-Q4 466 K-K3 K-K3 467 P-Q4 P-Q4 468 K-K3 K-K3 469 P-Q4 P-Q4 470 K-K3 K-K3 471 P-Q4 P-Q4 472 K-K3 K-K3 473 P-Q4 P-Q4 474 K-K3 K-K3 475 P-Q4 P-Q4 476 K-K3 K-K3 477 P-Q4 P-Q4 478 K-K3 K-K3 479 P-Q4 P-Q4 480 K-K3 K-K3 481 P-Q4 P-Q4 482 K-K3 K-K3 483 P-Q4 P-Q4 484 K-K3 K-K3 485 P-Q4 P-Q4 486 K-K3 K-K3 487 P-Q4 P-Q4 488 K-K3 K-K3 489 P-Q4 P-Q4 490 K-K3 K-K3 491 P-Q4 P-Q4 492 K-K3 K-K3 493 P-Q4 P-Q4 494 K-K3 K-K3 495 P-Q4 P-Q4 496 K-K3 K-K3 497 P-Q4 P-Q4 498 K-K3 K-K3 499 P-Q4 P-Q4 500 K-K3 K-K3 501 P-Q4 P-Q4 502 K-K3 K-K3

Commerce and Finance

Babson Says: Spend Wisely, Ration Money

BALTIMORE, Maryland—I am astounded by the way people are pouring into big retail stores to buy goods. Thus far the sales in this city are 40 per cent ahead of the same period for last year. I surely urge readers to keep their heads. With the exception of metal, rubber, and a few other goods, stocks of merchandise unsold are still above last year. When this crazy buying period is over, you may again see "Fire and Water" sales and general markdowns in order to move goods.

Another thing: When spending your money, spend it wisely. Buy things of permanent value. Your husband will not always bring home the fat envelope, which he may now be getting from war work. Buy only for cash. Lay up money for the rainy days ahead which are bound to come. Use both "cents" and "sense" when buying. There is one sure forecast: This is that the World War II will end some time. It may run on for years or it may all be over before 1943. Moreover, when it does end, the end will come suddenly at an unexpected moment. This means that some day we are to see very different conditions than exist today. Let us now reef our sails and prepare for storms.

Would Ration Money

Businessmen ask me how they can help win the war and prepare for the peace that is to follow. There are many ways including the development of character and the building up of physical health. All can help in civic affairs, talk hopefully to those handling the war, and be square-shooters.

But to merchants and other businessmen who read this column, let me say:—As we are trusting Washington to manage the war, Washington is trusting us to manage business. This is our main job. Let us attend to this, no one will do it. We must not be like the shoemaker whose own children went barefooted.

Men who have left their own work to serve the government are entitled to much credit. They are making real sacrifices. This includes those who are serving part time without any salary or honorarium of tires and other things. Their work is a thankless task. It especially applies to the soldiers who are at the front or in training camps.

All of us, however, can help win the war by spending wisely and saving much. We do not need an appointment from Washington for this important work. By thrifty habits in our business and homes we are helping our boys at the front. But let us remember that it is not only tires, sugar, and other commodities which need rationing. We should and must ration money.

Consider Bank Stocks

Those who owe money are not the only ones who should be thrifty. All of us should store up reserves in order to prepare for whatever may be ahead. This means buying Defense Bonds and putting your money in a bank. By the way, there are two ways of "putting your money in a bank."

One way is to "deposit" it subject to call; but this gives you little or no interest. The other way is to buy the stock of the bank. Such stocks appear now to be selling at bargain prices. Consider the big New York City banks, for instance: Chemical, with book value of \$40, selling about 32, yielding 5½ per cent; Bankers, with book value of \$44, selling about 33, yielding 4¼ per cent; Chase, with book value of \$33, selling about 22, yielding 6½ per cent; Irving, with book value of \$21, selling about 9, yielding 6½ per cent. My favorite is the Guaranty, selling for \$100 per share below its book value and yielding 6 per cent. When you buy some of these stocks it is much like buying U. S. Government Bonds at 60 cents on the dollar.

If you are afraid that New York City will be bombed, then put your money into a St. Louis or Kansas City bank. Better still buy the stock of your own local bank. Good bank stocks should give safe diversification, experienced management, and government supervision unequalled in any other investment.

Winning World War II will be a double-barreled affair. As a nation, we must spend money and go into debt; but as individuals we should save money and get out of debt. Readers who take religion and their Bible seriously should obey all its teachings. One of its most important commands is, "Owe no man anything" as ordered by St. Paul in his famous letter to the Romans and found in the 8th verse of the 13th chapter.

O'Brien Russell & Co.

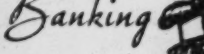
INSURANCE

of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston

111 Broadway New York

Barclay 7-3540



BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Head Office: Sydney, Australia

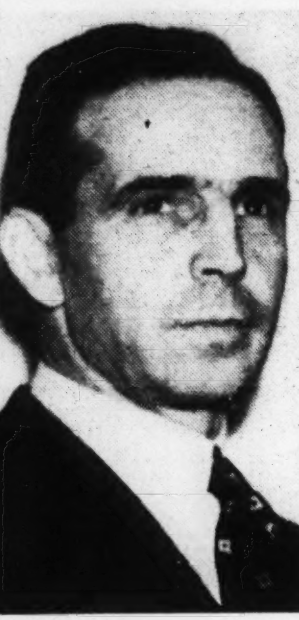
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.

Assets of £150 millions.

Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Santa Fe Director



Edward L. Ryerson

Elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., succeeding Joseph E. Otis who is retiring. Mr. Ryerson is a Chicago steel executive.

Freight Carloadings Up 4 P. C. in Week: 19.4 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 846,562 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 18.

This was an increase of 32,329 cars, or 4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 137,769 cars, or 19.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 218,094 cars, or 34.7 per cent, compared with 1940.

All classes of freight except less-than-carload merchandise showed sizable increases from the previous week and most were up sharply from a year ago. The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Over-Under
Misc freight	379,633	357,304	22,329
Less-than-carload	129,436	129,911	-475
Coal	166,618	166,618	0
Oil and grain	36,122	36,122	0
Livestock	12,803	12,803	0
Forest products	49,718	49,718	0
Other	58,257	58,257	0
Total	129,252	129,252	0

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight carloadings handled by railroads reporting for the week ended April 18, 1942, included:

	April Previous Year	Week	Apr. 18
Baltimore and Ohio	81,407	80,247	46,185
Erie	31,238	29,946	26,247
New York Central	103,894	102,082	76,163
Louisville & Nashville	37,989	36,987	22,969
Chicago & Western	33,618	32,098	31,334
St. Paul	29,068	29,736	27,341
Lehigh Valley	20,961	20,816	23,476
Missouri Pacific	20,762	20,671	13,164
New Haven	22,363	21,544	23,990
Great Northern	18,442	18,201	13,647
Norfolk	14,658	14,678	10,961

Auto Owners Urged to Junk Cars

As Soon as They Are Forced Off Road

CINCINNATI (AP)—Samuel Slotky, Cleveland regional information consultant of the Office of Emergency Management, disclosed preparations for a campaign to get owners to junk their automobiles as soon as they are taken off the road for want of tires or war-deferred repairs.

"There are 30,000,000 cars in the country now," he said, "and probably 18,000,000 of them will be laid up within a year because of tires, gasoline rationing, or wearing of irreplaceable parts. You can't buy new cars because none is being made. If you store the car, it will be deteriorating, and it may be five years before you can use it again."

Auto Rationing Declared Failure

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue will say:

"The rationing program for automobiles has been a miserable failure. Dealers have been driven from business or bankrupted and manufacturers have been forced to carry heavy loads of finished car inventory. And in the face of these situations people who need transportation have been unable to draw on the stockpiles. An unnecessary wall has been built between supply and demand."

"This whole program cries for correction. Mere revision of restrictions as promised is not enough. They must be changed to the extent that deliveries will be possible to the full extent of the ceiling quotas which have been arranged."

The trade publication refers to the bill recently introduced by Senator Downey (D) of California to make possible Federal seizure of automobiles, and asks:

"Who will buy a car when he fears that it may be taken from him by law?"

House Group Approves Auto Dealers Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has approved legislation to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to dealers in products affected by ration orders and to purchase any unsold products after 18 months.

Intended primarily for the relief of automobile dealers, the bill would be applicable also to dealers in any products the sale of which has been restricted by rationing. It is similar to a bill approved earlier this week by a Senate committee, and provides that there may be no deficiency judgments against borrowers.

Program Explained

Before approving the legislation after almost a week of hearings, the committee heard an explanation of the automobile rationing program from Zenas L. Potter, a member of the OPA industry council.

Mr. Potter also said that OPA generally was "very definitely for this kind of bill."

He suggested that it might be limited to apply only to dealers in automobiles and accessories because they had been most seriously affected by rationing. Suitable arrangements already have been made, he added, for tire dealers.

Mr. Potter told the committee OPA administrator Leon Henderson was anxious to expedite the movement of new cars to persons eligible to buy them under rationing orders. Revised rationing regulations, he said, are being drafted to assure that all cars in the rationed group will be disposed of within one year.

To date, Mr. Potter said, some 41,000 cars have been sold under rationing, with approximately 359,000 still on hand.

While Mr. Potter did not disclose the nature of the revised rationing order, Representative Thomas Ford (D) of California said the order probably would make eligible for new cars everyone "directly or indirectly" connected with the war effort and having a car of 1939 or earlier make having been run at least 40,000 miles.

Too Few Applications

Mr. Potter said the earlier automobile rationing program had "failed" because there were "too few" applications made for purchases.

In some cases, said Charles W. Bishop, counsel for the National Automobile Dealers Association, local rationing boards were so confused by the regulations that rather than take a chance on violating them they often turned down purchases.

Mr. Bishop said he had made no study of the length of time that would be required to dispose of new cars under present orders, but estimates of several large manufacturers were that from two to three years would be required, while dealers' estimates were much higher.

He explained that approximately 600,000 new cars were in stock, and they were moving slowly because of "very complex" rationing rules.

ably 18,000,000 of them will be laid up within a year because of tires, gasoline rationing, or wearing of irreplaceable parts. You can't buy new cars because none is being made. If you store the car, it will be deteriorating, and it may be five years before you can use it again."

"Meanwhile, the steel mills are crying to the auto graveyards to be converted into scrap. These 18,000,000 cars would make about 15,000,000 tons of scrap."

Mr. Slotky made the statement after Joseph Murphy, chief of the OEM's auto graveyard section, announced during a visit here that the 20,000 graveyards throughout the country were being ordered to move their entire inventories to the mills by June 30. Half of the total must be cleared a month earlier, he said.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Revises Dues Rules

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange have approved changes in the Constitution which will revise dues and other charges payable by members and member firms.

The revisions become effective immediately and provide, among other things, that membership dues be reduced from \$1,000 a year to \$750, and that a transaction charge of not more than one per cent be levied by the exchange on net commissions received and retained by each member firm with respect to transactions effected on the floor of the exchange.

Cuba Admits Mining Machinery Duty Free

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba has announced all machinery, equipment and materials to be used in the development of Cuba's mineral resources would be admitted duty free.

The exemption was decreed to benefit the large amount of equipment and materials to be brought here from the United States by the Nicaraguan Nickel Company for the \$20,000,000 development of Cuban nickel mines in Oriente Province. The development is being financed by the United States Government to provide needed nickel for the war effort.

Nation Waiting for Rigorous Measures to Fight Inflation

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no domestic subject of greater importance to the American citizen today than that of price control. Like a dish of croquettes with its indeterminate ingredients, the problem has been put before the public periodically since the war started and even before under the name of inflation, an umbrella cognomen that may cover 57 varieties of definition. Financial journals, organizations to fight increased living costs, groups of economists who fear dollar depreciation, foundations which analyze the nation's economic dilemmas, all have pointed with alarm to the specter whose fearsome face has peered above the horizon of late.

The Administration has shown sporadic concern about the possible evils of inflation, pointed out in this paper and in many others, but its ammunition has been reserved largely for other situations, not all so vital. It is by no means "too late" to hamstring the dragon, though so far "too little" sense of urgency has been shown.

The Congressional celebration on the subject. At long last, an all-out attack on inflation, it is to be hoped, is to be outlined by the President next week. If it is as thorough and realistic as the production program now gaining commendable speed, then the nation will be able to point with pride to the halting of what has hitherto been regarded as an irresistible force.

Preventive Action Delayed

The sporadic attempts to prevent dangerous inflation has taken the form of piecemeal price ceilings, heavier taxes on corporate profits, partial rationing, higher income taxes, some limitation on credit and a plan now coming to the fore of voluntary subscription to a large part of the war effort. If politics could have been tossed out of the window, and legislators taken time to analyze the experience of other countries, to say nothing of the course of events in the United States during the last World War, a clamp could have been imposed upon prices that might have prevented a large part of the present increase in living costs. Certainly, if legislation can do it now, it could have done it 18 months or two years ago. Even then danger warnings were numerous and voices were raised to demand preventive action.

After the beginning of hostilities in Europe, prices began almost immediately to respond to the war impetus. In July, 1939, the wholesale price index of the Labor Bureau stood at 75.4. By inexorable advances it held to an almost uninterrupted upward trend until this week, the average of the 900 commodities forming the wholesale index stood at 98.1, an increase of 30 per cent. This is certainly high enough as an average, but it only partially tells the story.

Farm Price and Wage Factors
Farm prices in the period have jumped 67 per cent, food prices 44 per cent and textiles 43 per cent. On the other hand, the index of fuel and light is up only 7 per cent, while metals which have been under price ceilings for part of the time, are up but 11 per cent.

Comparison with a similar period of World War I shows how much faster inflation moved then than now. The over-all average from July, 1914, to August, 1917, rose almost three times as much, metals jumped 120 per cent, foods 74 per cent, textiles 92 per cent and fuel and light 92 per cent. The present rise in all commodities other than farm and food products has been 19 per cent. It will thus appear that the outstanding increases to date have been in farm prices. These have been put up by New Deal policy, under the thesis that farmers had been discriminated against and restitution was necessary.

All of the foregoing increases have had their share in pushing up the cost of living, which in the year through March, 1942, rose 11.4 per cent, according to the Conference Board, and is up 14 per cent since the war started. On the other hand, weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries are up 36 per cent. Thus, the actual buying power of these workers is higher than when the incipient inflation began. This increased buying power is, of course, itself a factor in generating inflation. Increasing money supply, through wages or income, plus decreasing or even stationary supply of goods, forms the economic mixture which spells an inflationary explosion.

Must Cut Money Supply
The Government's job then is to limit the free money supply, since under war stress, it cannot increase that of goods. And here, it should boldly ignore the pressure groups in Congress, chief of which have been those who claim to be farm spokesmen and those who would bow to the will of union labor leaders. These blocs have successfully resisted attempts to curb farm prices and restrain the demand for wage increases.

These two big holes in the stabilization dike have largely nullified the halfway measures so far adopted. Since price rises begin chiefly with a rise in the price of food, a farm product, farm policies need to be shown that agricultural prices must be kept stable. A price ceiling policy should be well-nigh universal.

The argument by labor leaders that wages should be unrestricted is based not on economic, moral or philosophical grounds, but on fear that unions will lose something in their battle for improving the status of labor generally. Economically, a free wage in a world of partial rationing and partially fixed prices is indefensible. No better powder for inflation could be devised unless it were printing press money.

The swelling pay rolls in this country have been providing a main inflation threat. Figures from the Department of Commerce show that in 1941 about 70 per cent of the \$17 billion increase in national income came from wages and salaries, of which the salaries of executives form but a minor share.

Thorough Measures Needed
The tax program of the Treasury as outlined fails to take care of this excess purchasing power because it is directed mainly on corporate, and medium and higher incomes. It does not reach the great bulk of wage earners in the lower brackets. If the object is to recapture the increase in national income, there is where it is. And since income taxes have permitted a large section of the population to escape individual levy, and a further lowering of exemptions, might bear disproportionately hard on medium incomes, a sales tax appears as a likely alternative. There are objections to it, but so there are to any tax. It is a tax on consumption, always desirable in wartime, and it reaches everybody. With about 52,000,000 people in the nation gainfully employed and only about 8 million to 10 million actually paying income taxes, it is easy to see where the increased purchasing power resides.

There is no dispute as to the value of savings in combating inflation. The war bond sales drive to immobilize \$1 billion dollars a month will be another potent factor in reducing current purchasing power. The fault in these bonds is that they are cashable so soon. Some restrictions, limiting liquidation in the years ahead, seem desirable. Other inflation barriers to supplement corporate income and sales taxes, an overall price ceiling, freezing of wages, sales of war bonds (voluntary or involuntary), could be return of excess profits on war contracts, further limitation of credit (installment or charge account) and extension of rationing.

Inflation is an unjust form of taxation. It must be countered by all means at the Government's disposal, since it operates without relation to ability to pay. Cooperation with such a program seems assured where it is geared to the thesis of equality of sacrifice.

Living Costs Up 1.1 P. C. in March
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 25—The cost of living of wage earners and clerical workers in the United States rose 1.1 per cent from February to March, the Conference Board reported today. Food prices showed the largest increase for the month—1.9 per cent—followed by clothing with a gain of 1.5 per cent, the Board said. Living costs were 11.4 per cent higher than in March, 1941.

Congress After Way to Raise Profits Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A sharp division of opinion on whether to tax excess profits heavier than normal profits arose among drafters of a new tax program today as the House Ways and Means Committee marked time awaiting President Roosevelt's budget message next week.

Treasury experts were reported to have recommended that the new measure place more emphasis on so-called normal profits, while the joint committee on internal revenue taxation has suggested the reverse—and gaining some committee support as a means of recovering for the Government war profits that might be excessive.

Important Problems

This problem, and the related question of whether the Government should hold in reserve for postwar needs the top layer of corporate taxes, will be the first to come before the committee when it meets again next Tuesday.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) North Carolina, announced yesterday that the members would take a four-day recess, primarily because so many of them, as well as the technical experts, would have to register in the draft Monday. But other members said that the committee could not do much more until the President's program became known.

They said they expected he would have some recommendation to make on excess profits and that their work might be wasted until Monday at least.

Mr. Doughton expressed the opinion that the committee's task might not be complicated materially by the Budget Bureau's disclosure yesterday that expenditures for the war had increased an estimated \$14,000,000,000 since the President's budget message was presented to Congress in January. Two Republicans, however, said privately that his January recommendations for \$7,000,000,000 in new taxes might have to be increased.

Surtax Proposed

As matters stood during the week-end recess, the Treasury has proposed that a war surtax of 31 per cent be added to the present normal corporate taxes of 24 per cent and that the excess profits scale of rates be increased from the present 35 to 60 per cent to 50 to 75 per cent.

Colin Stam, head of the congressional experts, has proposed retention of the normal tax, a 12 or 16 per cent surtax and excess profit rates ranging from 60 to 33 per cent.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, presented the committee yesterday a complex scheme for determining the postwar "nest egg" that might be held for all corporations. It involved returning to the big corporations a larger percentage of the present taxes they pay than the smaller companies would receive. Mr. Stam has not presented his recommendation on that point.

American Gas Profit
NEW YORK (AP)—The American Gas & Electric Co. reported consolidated net income for 1941 was \$12,198,636, equal after preferred dividend requirements to \$2.72 a common share, compared with \$13,441,391 or \$2.99 a share in the preceding year.

Packard Director



Joseph M. Dodge

President of The Detroit Bank, elected a director of the Packard Motor Car Company.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of April 18

Special In The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended April 18, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sharp seasonal advances in prices for fruits and vegetables together with higher prices for meats were largely responsible for the rise.

Agricultural staples — grains, livestock and cotton — were weak and most industrial markets were fairly steady.

At 98.3 per cent of the 1924 average the Bureau's index is more than 1 per cent higher than at this time last month. In the past year it has risen over 18 P. C. Prices for nearly all foods rose sharply during the week.

(1926=100) P. C. Changes

Commodity groups

Apr. 18, 1942

Apr. 11, 1942

Apr. 4, 1942

Apr. 1, 1942

Mar. 25, 1942

Mar. 18, 1942

Mar. 11, 1942

Mar. 4, 1942

Feb. 27, 1942

Feb. 20, 1942

Feb. 13, 1942

Feb. 6, 1942

Jan. 30, 1942

Jan. 23, 1942

Jan. 16, 1942

Jan. 9, 1942

Jan. 2, 1942

Dec. 26, 1941

Dec. 19, 1941

Dec. 12, 1941

Dec. 5, 1941

Nov. 28, 1941

Nov. 21, 1941

Nov. 14, 1941

Nov. 7, 1941

Oct. 31, 1941

Oct. 24, 1941

Oct. 17, 1941

Oct. 10, 1941

Oct. 3, 1941

Sept. 26, 1941

Sept. 19, 1941

Sept. 12, 1941

Sept. 5, 1941

Aug. 29, 1941

Aug. 22, 1941

Aug. 15, 1941

Aug. 8, 1941

Aug. 1, 1941

July 25, 1941

July 18, 1941

July 11, 1941

July 4, 1941

June 27, 1941

301 ₂	303 ₄	+ 1 ₈
791 ₂	791 ₂	Apr 23
81 ₄	81 ₄	Apr 24
103 ₂	103 ₂	+ 1 ₄
11 ₂	11 ₂	+ 1 ₄

extra or extras; (d) for this year; (e) payable in Canadian dollars; (f) declared this year; (g) 1941 sale.

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsBoston High
In Charging
For Water Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CHICAGO—Domestic and industrial water charges are considerably higher in Boston than those of most other big metropolitan centers, it is disclosed in a survey of water charges in the 30 largest U. S. Cities, compiled here by Barcus, Kindred & Co., specialists in municipal finance.

The survey includes all cities about 300,000 population and covers selected bills for quantities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons monthly. Costs of water supply and treatment vary so widely from city to city that no judgment can be made regarding relative rates without taking costs into account.

Boston Charges

Boston's domestic water charges amount to 83 cents per user monthly for 3,000 gallons; \$1.23 for 5,000 gallons and \$2.46 for 10,000 gallons, compared with charges for all 30 cities of 67 cents for 3,000; 97 cents for 5,000 and \$1.88 for 10,000 gallons, the survey shows.

In charges for all industrial quantities, Boston ranks near the top among the 30 cities. It is third in charges for 650,000 and 1,000,000 gallons monthly, preceded by San Francisco and Oakland. It is fourth for 500,000 and 750,000 gallons, preceded by San Francisco, Oakland and Atlanta. Boston charges \$881.14 for 5,000,000 gallons monthly—the maximum industrial water consumption studied. New York's charges for the same quantity are \$1,002.67 and San Francisco's \$985. The median for all cities is \$501.91.

Boston has 98,696 water users, or one to every 8 persons. The median for all cities is 5.1. Boston's high ratio of population to users is indicative of the city's high percentage of industrial consumers, hotels and multi-unit apartment buildings. New York ranks highest in ratio of population to users with 11.9. Jersey City is second with 8.4 and Chicago third with 8.2. Newark, like Boston, averages 8.

San Francisco Leads

Analysis of the survey's statistics nationally indicates that San Francisco has the highest water charges for both domestic and industrial use. Chicago has the lowest.

Three cities have a uniform rate per 1,000 gallons, regardless of the quantity consumed. These are New York, with 20.1 cents, Jersey City with 12 cents and Chicago with 6.8 cents. In all other cities the rate is graduated downward as the quantity increases.

Nine cities have a flat rate for domestic users. All cities except Indianapolis are served by municipally-owned water plants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Amer. Can. Co.	\$1.75	June 1	May 8
Am. Express	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Gas	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Ice	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Oil	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Paper	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Soda	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Sugar	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Tea	\$1.00	June 1	May 15
Am. Tobacco	\$1.00	June 1	May 15

Participating
Rich. Fred. & Co.
RR 7-10 p. m.
Rich. Fred. & Co.
RR 6-10 p. m.

Extra
Loblaw Groc. A&B2-10c
Natl. Credit Bldg.
Natl. Credit Bldg.

Reduced
Berkshire Pine Spinning
Colon Develop. Co.

Initial
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Irregular
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Regular
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

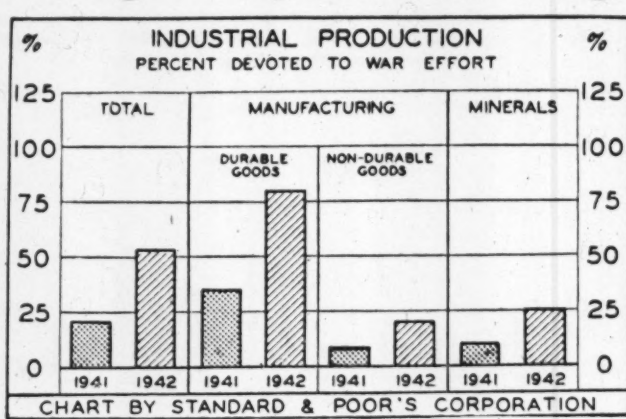
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)
Autocrat Co. (reg. 50)

Civilian Production Rapidly
Being Changed to War Output

The 1942 growth in war output will be largely at the expense of civilian production. Makers of durable consumer goods—automobiles, washing machines, mechanical refrigerators, etc.—will be practically 100 per cent on war work by autumn. Increasing part of our "soft goods" must also go to the military.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Statistics of production are not published in wartime in order to prevent useful information finding its way to the enemy. But it is stated on reliable authority that Britain's war output at the present time is very considerable and the comparison was made with that of the Axis powers the results would astonish many people. This country, according to Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labor, has actually fulfilled its promises to Soviet Russia, and has now mobilized more than half of its 40,000,000 adults in the forces, civil defense or munitions.

These successes, however, satisfy nobody here, since the nation's task is obviously that of outstripping Axis production as quickly as possible, which means overcoming Hitler's four-year start in the next few months. The interest with which not only the Parliament and press, but also the general public, followed the resignation of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of War Production, and the later appointment of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, as Minister of Production, has been equalled by their desire to know that the new appointee's powers will be sufficiently comprehensive to allow him to do his job efficiently. The fears on this score arise from the fact that the minister in charge of production must be able to carry out tasks which concern other ministries also—e.g., Labor, Admiralty, etc. And, often in the past, it has been possible to find compromises which despite their high-sounding descriptions have not advanced things very far.

The new Minister, highly regarded as a military commander, characteristically has him declared that his powers are adequate for his task "because they involve actual control of the three ingredients of war production . . . raw materials, machine-tools, and in co-operation with the Ministry of Labor and National Service, labor to use the tools and work up the raw materials." Mr. Lyttelton will be responsible both "for what goes in at one end and . . . for what comes out at the other end." If this really means that responsibility for policy will be more closely related to responsibility for its execution, then an important step forward will have been taken.

The tasks of the Minister of Production have been defined as follows:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

With regard to the first of these tasks, improvement will depend on the following:

1. To give cohesion and leadership to war production at home, so that it will be a balanced and efficient program.
2. To see to it that military and production programs and plans are properly coordinated.
3. To integrate all that is being done here with the plans and needs of Britain's allies, especially the U. S. A.

N. Y. Farmers
Now Seeking
City Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, April 25—In support of the nation-wide "Food for Victory" program to produce more and more farm products for the United Nations' war effort, New York City moved today to reverse the trend of labor from farm to city that threatens to reduce agricultural output.

Under the stimulus of the war, farming is becoming a more profitable business. The United States is producing not only for domestic consumption, but to help feed Great Britain and other Allies. When peace comes, the demand upon American farmers will not lessen, it is held, but in all probability increase as a result of this nation's determination to feed the starving European peoples now under Nazi domination.

The War Projects Administration for the city is examining the possibility of finding 1,000 men who were once either full-time farmers or who have had experience in gardening, dairy work and other branches of farming. It will pass these men's names on to the United States Employment Service for employment on U. S. State farms.

Summer Workers Needed
Similar farm labor surveys are being instituted in WPA offices in other major cities throughout the country and eventually are intended to cover the entire nation.

Simultaneously, the youth division of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office in Pershing Square called upon students in city colleges to sign up as summer farm workers during the war period.

The city moves coincide with statements by economists and agricultural experts that the farm labor situation in the East is more acute than in any other section of the country and will probably be aggravated as the war continues. The drainage of workers from the farms is occasioned primarily by the attraction of high wages in war production centers and the continued low level of farm wages.

Most of the city WPA rolls who had been farmers left their farms during the depression when living conditions were at low ebb in the agricultural centers and came to this city in the hope of getting "better-paid work. After itinerant jobs and joblessness, they found WPA employment. Many of them have been working on seedling, planting and similar tasks in WPA park improvement projects.

The average age of the men is 40 to 60. All of them have dependents and have been deferred from military service by Selective Service boards for various reasons. The WPA said it would have at least 500 men ready to pass on to the employment service within a week. More than 25 persons a day are now being interviewed.

"According to law, WPA workers are required to take outside employment save in exceptional cases," a spokesman for the Federal agency said. "It is certainly safe to say, therefore, that thousands of those referred will qualify for this work, and from conferences we have had with them, they will be glad to get it. They gave up the big city idea long ago and will be glad to get back on the farm."

He predicted that at least two-thirds of those interviewed would find work on U. S. State farms and that this would mean a saving of about 40,000 a month in city WPA expenditures.

Work working for from \$57.20 to \$63.60 a month, WPA men will receive from \$40 to \$75 a month, plus board and lodging, on the farms. Some of the farmers' wives will also be able to find work, thus expanding the family income, WPA officials held, stressing that WPA regulations permit the employment on its rolls of only one member of a family.

The registration of students for farm work will take place at schools throughout the city on April 27. The Federal Employment Office announced there was a need for "several thousand" of the city's young men and women to harvest crops in New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut. The season begins about the middle of June with the harvesting of berries and vegetables, and later pickers will be needed for peaches, grapes and apples, the office said.

Young Men for Farm
General light farm duties, a type of work paying about \$40 a month, working on a piece basis will receive about 4 cents a quart for strawberries, 4 cents a pint for raspberries and 10 cents for a four-pound basket of cherries.

The Employment Service has announced it will increase the number of permanent and temporary employment offices in rural areas.

Other sources of farm labor as yet untapped are men in conscientious objector camps and prisons, economists here said. In this connection, they cited the wide use by Germany of its millions of war prisoners as farm laborers.

A spokesman for the Federal Employment Service's New York Office said that in New York State war industry was siphoning off large numbers of workers from rural districts, particularly from small, commuting communities outside of war production centers.

"In so doing there is a consequent reduction in the number of persons available for farm work in strictly rural areas," he declared.

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

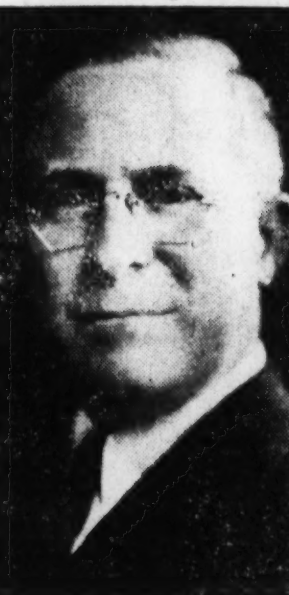
A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on April 25, 1942, to the shareholders of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1220 p. m.)

Takes High Post



Arthur A. Baits

Elected President of the Carborundum Co., succeeding Dr. Frank J. Tene who has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Baits has been with the company for a number of years.

Big Industrialists
Back the NAM On
Closed-Shop Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Eight industrialists who took part in the labor management non-strike agreement have joined the president of the National Association of Manufacturers in his challenge of a war labor board-backed CIO-AFL claim that the pact called for board arbitration of closed shop issues.

They approved, after a day-long meeting, a statement by Joseph R. Hook, chairman of the employer group, in which he said:

"The statement by the War Labor Board is not a correct interpretation of the position on the closed shop maintained by the employer members of the President's December conference on wartime labor relations."

"The conference docked on this issue. The moderator read a message from the President. There was no discussion of this letter. The conference then adjourned, without any action being taken of any kind and without any agreement on the closed shop issue."

The controversy over the closed shop question broke out earlier in the week when the A. F. L. and C. I. O. joined in accusing the N. A. M. and its President, William P. Witherow, of "running out" on the agreement by publishing advertisements which said "America wants victory—not the closed shop."

Coincident with Mr. Hook's statement, Witherow commented: "I have been charged with violating a pledge which the record shows was never given. The one thing I have pledged my country is my utmost effort to help win this war. And the closed shop is not a win-the-war measure."

"All the charges are simply red herrings to divert attention from the major issues of whether the closed shop controversy must continue to impede the nation's all-out war effort. This it will do unless dealt with by Congressional action."

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Cattle Prices
Follow Hogs
To New Highs

CHICAGO, April 25 (Wide World-Associated Press)—Prices of choice cattle, following the pace set by hogs, advanced to new seasonal highs on the livestock market this week, supported by strong wholesale beef quotations and a decline in tonnage of choice arrivals.

At their top of \$17.25 a hundred pounds, cattle were selling higher than at any time in the last four years. April quotations in the past have risen above current levels on only a few occasions.

There has been little discussion of ceilings on wholesale beef quotations, similar to those placed on pork, but livestock dealers called that on Feb. 25 Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard included cattle along with hogs in a statement that "prices of these farm products are high enough."

Most livestock circles don't believe the Government will take any specific action against cattle until the hog situation is clarified. Freezing of wholesale pork quotations has not restrained advances in hogs, largely because of heavy government pork and lard purchases at prices above the wholesale ceilings.

Another factor which might be lending some support to the cattle upturn, some traders said, was the government report that the number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on April 1 was 2 per cent smaller than a year ago.

This was the first year, the department added, that the number of cattle on feed on that date was below the number of the preceding year. Nevertheless, the department said slaughter supplies of fed cattle during the late spring and summer again may be quite large.

The department also recalled that marketings of slaughter cattle in the first three months of 1942 totaled about 20 per cent more than a year earlier. Although it is unlikely that this rate of increase will be maintained throughout the year, the department said, it now appears that total cattle slaughter in 1942 will be substantially larger than last year.

While choice cattle were establishing new four year highs, the rank and file steer and yearling crop turned downward. Weighty steers led 25 to 40 cents. After declining Monday, hogs recovered and closed the week on gains of 25 to 40 cents. Fat lambs advanced 75 cents to \$1 with a light supply of fat sheep holding about steady.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were cleared up. The latter has been called for redemption.

Mr. Cullen reported that the company and its subsidiaries spent \$10,541,955 in 1941 for the construction, purchase and improvement of mill properties, nearly half for a new Kraft paper mill and shipping container plant at Georgetown, S. C., in accordance with a certificate of necessity issued by the War Department.

During the year, Mr. Cullen said, accumulated unpaid dividends on the 5 per cent preferred and the 7 per cent preferred stocks were

FLORIDA ORLANDO Central Florida's Shopping Center THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE Everything for the Table Orange Avenue and Livingston SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES PHONE 8186 THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST. AMERICAN LAUNDRY Orlando, Fla. 21 N. Parramore Branch Office, 20 E. Church St. SARASOTA See "MARK" before it happens THEODORE MARKWALTER Real Estate—Rentals INSURANCE SARASOTA, FLORIDA POINT SERVICE HARRY COGGESBELL, Prop. Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries PINEAPPLE AND LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727 HARMON'S "Clothes for Men Who Care" WHERE QUALITY REIGNS Main Street at Five Points CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET Western Meats Exclusively Frosted Foods Fresh Dressed Poultry We Deliver Orange Ave. and 9th St. Phone 2536-2537 ST. PETERSBURG For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU Hoyt's STAR MARKET DELICATESSEN 700 4th St. North Phone 4129 "For Better Dry Cleaning" PHONE 4986 TIMMS CLEANERS 2119 CENTRAL AVE.	FLORIDA WEST PALM BEACH (Continued) The Popular Restaurant of Smartly Dressed Women prices 100... are most popular KERMAN'S 327 Clematis & West Palm Beach Palm Beach & County Road and Ocean Avenue LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO. One Square South of Belvedere Road and P. L. C. Ry. LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161 WINTER HAVEN Prompt Service—Supplies JOLLEY MOTOR CO. Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851 Georgia ATLANTA For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO E. A. RICE HOWARD PATTILLO Insurance Agency Since 1866 Insurance Only FIRE—AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg. H. J. DAVIS COAL CO. Quality and Service 448 Marietta St., N. W. Mrs. C. J. Davis Jackson 2800 READY-TO-WEAR Millinery—Accessories J. P. ALLEN & CO. Atlanta, Ga. SEEDS • BULBS • PLANTS Lawn Grass Seed Fertilizers COTTONGIM'S 97 Broad Street, S. W. Chajage's Home of Heart of the Pelt Furs "Dixie's Leading Fur Shop" Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, retined Henry Sobel Prop. 200 Peachtree St. THE HAMMOND Electric FOR CHURCH ORGAN SCHOOL OR HOME Installations from \$1399 up CABLE PIANO COMPANY 235 Peachtree Street	NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE Charlotte Laundry, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1880 Our service not the cheapest but the most economical DIAL 3-5191 Biltmore DAIRY FARMS for Forty Years "QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS" Telephone 3-2153 Bill Hunt's Super Service "Pure Oil Products" TIRES—GAS OIL—BATTERIES "Pure Sure Lubrication" 3 miles—5,000 feet S. Tryon and Marshfield Streets Tel. 9828 and 8511 Europe SWITZERLAND AARAU GAMPER & CO. Das Haus für schöne Damen & Herren Confection Stoffneheiten Herren & Damen—Massateliers 40 Jahre Gamper-Qualität (MATERIALS) BASEL Bügel—Schneider—Atelier St. Johann Rote Radler C. SCHERTENLEIB Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2,70,30 Pressing and Tailoring CHAPELLERIE (Hatters) FALKNER & CO. Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63 Droguerie Friederich Allschwilstrasse 26 Tel. 2,43,26 (Groceries) MODES KAENEL vormals H. Helfenberg Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4,42,54 (MILLINERY) DAMEN UND HERRENSALON FIGARO Ernst Schneider Dipl. Damencouffeur Steinenvorstadt 71 Tel. 2,23,61 (HAIRDRESSING) Elegante Damenhüte bei J. SCHWARZ Spalenberg 23 (HATS) Utengasse 8 A. LIPPOLD Radioapparate aller führenden Marken Reparaturservice Schanzenstrasse 10 Tel. 4,12,42 (WIRELESS SETS) Speciality House Konditorei—Tea Room WEBER-URECH Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4,12,02 Horlogerie—Bijouterie Argenterie—Réparations H. LEU (HORLOGER) Güterstrasse 307b Tel. 4,23,30 Wachmacher—Jeweller Reparaturen Revisions auch auswärts Farbbänder Kohlenpapier H. REBER Basel Solothurnstrasse 41 Tel. 2,03,54 (OFFICE MACHINES) JOS. LEHMANN Traiteur und Delikatessen Spalenberg 14 Tel. 2,00,80 (CATERER) Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN Tollstrasse 34 Tel. 4,31,64 (PAPERER AND DECORATOR) PETER HUBER Herren- und Damensalon Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving Neumärkstrasse 21 Tel. 4,00,58 BLUMENHAUS For Flowers, Plants Floral Tributes arranged SCHÖPFELIN Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2,93,99 E. ITIN-SCHNEIDER Metzgerei—Wursterei Delsbergerallee 49 Basel Telephone 4,58,53 (BUTCHER) Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G. Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes Barfüsserplatz 18 Tel. 2,42,41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant ECKENSTEIN & CIE Pianos, Flügel, Stimmungen Reparaturen NADELBERG 20 MARIA STAMMBACH Couture Diplomee Pfuggasse 5 Tel. 4,04,76 First-Class Dressmaking M. BEUTLER Couture Diplomee Pfuggasse 5 (FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING) C. DOLDER Travel Articles Leather Goods Aeschengraben 30 M. R. K. G. AZED A. G. Dépôt de Naville et Cie, Genève Stationery, Books, Fashion Books Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.	SWITZERLAND BERNE For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37 019, 3 to 6 P. M. Wednesday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU KNITTING WOOL Laine à tricoter Strickwolle Au Bon Marché Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7 JEWELLER GOLD AND SILVERSMITH SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE FR. HOFER MARKTGASSE 29 PELZHAUS Ch. Weiss-Staiger Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in Fur Coats. KRAMGASSE 19 Büchler BERN—MARKTGASSE 13 The Shoe for Everybody Gerber—Schönthal Dyers and Cleaners Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt Laden: Dreierstrasse 37 Preisstrasse 38 R. Miggaschen 3 Tel. 2,13,97 W. WYMAN Comestibles Colonialwaren GROCERIES 49 Kramgasse 60 victoria Cinema Capital Advised given on Cooking, Recipes, etc. Founded 1897 Charcuterie Fine—Boucherie Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G. 31, Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23,454 (BUTCHER) GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO. Fish, Poultry, Game Marktgasse 61 Filiale in Spiez SILKS VELVETS NECKTIES STOCKINGS Seiden-Jucker an Theaterplatz, Bern MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD. Berne Zurich The House for Carpets and Linoleum -Hefli MARKTGASSE 51 11 Modes Bern Salon de Coiffure For Ladies and Gentlemen Parfumerie Konrad Bänziger Antholengasse 3 Tel. 3,34,36 Hairdressing—Manicure Beauty Culture Albt. WILDBOLZ 9 Marktgasse 9 Founded 1827 Tel. 23,208 CIOLINA & CIE Marktgasse 81 Tel. 5,01,51 DRESS MATERIALS READY-MADE GOWNS Feller SEEDS ADVICE FREE Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft (Expert Roofing and Masonry) Kropf Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 38,679 Booksellers HERBERT LANG & CO. Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service. Minusgraben. BIEL Bureau Einrichtungen Installations de Bureaux Erge Stahlmöbel Meubles Erge FRANZ KUHN 37, Nidaugasse Tel. 42,55 (OFFICE FURNITURE) Confiserie Tea Room H. Baumberger-Ruprecht Feine Pralinés und Patisserie 18, Marktgasse Tel. 04,44 (CONFECTIONER) Salon de coiffure Gyax pour Dames et Messieurs 20 Rue du Marché Tel. 1,47,44 MODES ANNELISE 51, Centralplatz 1 ière étage TEL. 43,09 (Milliner)	SWITZERLAND BIEL (Continued) BONNETERIE E. & M. Tanner HOSIERY so recommandé CORSELETS GÜRTEL UND BÜSTENHALTER Corset-Spezialgeschäft M. WIEDMER Biel Nidaugasse 74 Tel. 30,53 LÖFFLER & CIE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel 47, Bahnhofstrasse PREISWERT UND GUT Sind die Vorzüge von Schmid-Schuhen 28 Nidaugasse (SHOES) GELTERKINDEN CARL HECKENDORN Watchmaker—Jeweller Dorfplatz Tel. 7,71,42 Gelterkinder GENEVA For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 38-445, 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE La Maison de toutes les laines Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD 1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4,59,91 (WOOLS) W. DANZ Jewellery—Silverware Watches GALERIES CENTRALES MODES Maison Jeantet 104, Rue du Rhone TAPISSIER—DECORATEUR (Upholsterer—Decorator) O. PITAUER Meubles Literie Rideaux 4, Rue Liotard Tel. 2,37,25 Chocolates of All Swiss Makes HOFFMANN & KOEBELI 8, Rue du Marché et 32, Rue du Mont-Blanc Tel. 4,25,91 Tel. 2,37,92 Mail Orders filled for small quantities A L'ART FLORAL Florists 4, Rue de la Fontaine VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE Pierre Lorette, S.A. 30, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie) (GLAZIER) "La Maison de L'Electricité" W. PIRET 6, Rue Bonivard RADIO Tel. 2,88,18 GELTERKINDEN J. HAURI-GSELL Tuch- und Massgeschäfft Couture—Dressmaking Gelterkinder, bei Basel INTERLAKEN RAEUBER & CO'S Provision Stores Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland Schöne Holzarbeiten Broteller, Messer, Schalen etc. bei TH. ZRYD Diana Sculpture gegenüber Hotel Interlaken Versand nach auswärts WOOD CARVING When Visiting the Bernese Oberland Switzerland ask for Specialties BURRIS EATING BUTTER and BURRIS GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3,00 Before you shop see our large assortment of SPORTS SHOES, BOX CALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS First Swiss Quality at low prices WWE. MOHLEMAN Marktgasse MATERIALS For Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothing Also Material for household use in well-known qualities from Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER FRITZ FELLER Rosenstrasse 28 CENTRAL HEATING AND SANITARY INSTALLATIONS	SWITZERLAND INTERLAKEN (Continued) VON ALLMEN SPORTS Bahnhofstrasse, Interlaken TELEPHONE 1080 A. RITSCHARD RAUMKUNST Rosenstrasse 13, Interlaken Tel. 44 Feine Fabrikarbeit & Dekorations (Interior Decoration) BLUMEN—GREUTER Interlaken—Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 4,15 FLEURMITGLIED (Flowers) FRAUEN werden vorteilhaft in allen Sachen bedient CORSETS BÜSTENHALTER TOILETTENARTIKEL Frau Knuchel-Begmann, Bahnhofstrasse Portrait—Studie H. STEINHÄUER Matten—Interlaken INTERLAKEN—Matten JEDE DAME braucht dauerhaften speziell. Indiv. Behandlung Damen Salon Born Frau Zühlke-Born, Matten Hauptstrasse Tel. 590 KONDIKOREI—TEA ROOM Groceries—Provisions for Tourists MAX WIRZ INTERLAKEN—Unterseen MODES Kocher-Götz Excellent Service Guaranteed Bahnhofstrasse (MILLINERY) LAUSANNE BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMERS SPECIALITES CONSERVES Noivides, Van Golen, 32 Petit Chêne FISCHER'S MARKET FISH, POULTRY, FOWL Canned Goods LOUVE 5 TEL. 22,138 LUGANO PELIKAN grosce Burgunin V. Palazzo Gargantini Lavori a mano, lane, Insegnamento gratuito Campione: Fabricazione di biondi di stoffa, Rimastiche di stoffe Lavori in stoffe, Piume, HANDICRAFT NEUCHÂTEL R.-M. CORNAZ Seyon 3-ler étage Tel. 5,28,15 Nouveautés de printemps (HATS) Nouvelles Galeries Bernard S. A. Rue St. Maurice Chaussures Maroquinerie Grand Choix de Juifs DEPARTMENT STORE ELEGANCE DISTINCTION Coupe Parfaite toutes les modes, les qualités des tissues en laine et en soie que vous trouverez chez BAYOIS-PETITPIERRE S. A. Rue du Seron. (WOMEN'S WEAR) CONFISERIE—PATISSERIE CHARLES HÄNNI Rue de l'Hôpital Tea-Room Patisserie Specialité Chocolates, Candies Produits Laitiers CHEESE—BUTTER Les Fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez PIERRE PRISI Rue de l'Hôpital ST. GALL Ladies' Ready Made Garments Underwear Hosiery Dress Goods Silk Meuller Volksmagazin St. Gallen WILHELM FEHR vormals P. W. STEINLIN Eisenwaren Gartenmöbel Gartenschirme Gartengeräte (Garden Furniture) MODES A. STEINMANN WEBER ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3 Schneider St. Gallen (SHOES) Sage es mit Blumen! THOMA Favorite Flower Shop Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 3 Gartenerei Tel. 3,38,87 Tel. 3,32,39	SWITZERLAND ST. GALL (Continued) CARPETS LINOLEUM Schuster ST. GALL, ZÜRICH Bedruckte Seidenstoffe Steiger-Birenstihl & Co. Multergasse-Marktgasse (MATERIALS) J. PETER Milchprodukte (DAIRY) Tel. 2,16,90. Metzgergasse 14. LEATHER GOODS TOYS WEIGMANN & CO. Marktgasse 12 Glass, Ceramic, Porcelain, Crystal Household Goods ENAGERE AG Neugasse 43 Tel. 2,23,08 ULRICH HÖHENER Materials GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS made to measure St. Leonhardstr. 20 First Floor Telephone 2,61,90 STRUMPFHAUS Stockings Darning RUEGGER Multergasse neben Sport- Sonderregger ALFONS KELLER Sanitary Installations Gas and Water Installations SPENGLERST. St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2,30,31 Spezial-Schuhhaus Füthi GmbH Neugasse 5 Tel. 2,87,68 (FOOTWEAR) St. Gallen Frau L. Grasser-Albrecht Qualitätshaus für Delikatessen und Spezereien MARKTGASSE 10 (GROCERIES) E. Metzger-Fritz Kolonialwaren, Drogen Mercurie, Bonneterie und Bürstenwaren Mühlebühlstr. 15 Tel. 2,14,03 Photohaus Zur Glocke F. Wiederkehr Tel. 2,15,24 Photo House KNITTED GOODS SCHÖNAUSTR. 71 Tel. 2,33,92 ALFRED SCHMID FOTODRUCKER, PHOTOGRAPH ST. GALL SPESERGASSE 11 LEATHER GOODS KRONAUER Baupengerei, Sanitäre Anlagen Gasheide Öfen Graben 23 Tel. 2,60,55 (Sanitary Installations) DAMENHÜTE Holenstein Müllerei POSTSTRASSE 19 E. Grünenfelder beim Bröderbrunnen Corsets Lingerie Fine CONFISERIE Pralines Cakes ENGELGASSE 8 Tel. 2,24,64 DRUG STORE All kinds of Cleaning Materials PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie MARKTGASSE 18 Möbel und Bettwaren GRESCH-KRAUS Dampf-Bettfedern— Tischdecken Umkleiboden von Matratzen Metzgergasse 8 Tel. 2,18,31 BOOKSHOP WALTER KUPPER St. Leonhardstr. 6 Tel. 2,18,10 A. OBERHOLZER Cheese, Preserves, Butter Golligasse 30 Tel. 2,22,49	SWITZERLAND ST. GALL (Continued) R. ANLIKER Spezialgeschäft für Milchprodukte Marktgasse 55 Tel. 2,69,41 (DAIRY) SCHNURHAUSER Feine Schuhe Shoes OBERGASSE 32 Für Ausführung von MALERARBEITEN empfiehlt sich höflich K. SCHNEIDER-MEILI Buschweg 17 Tel. 2,18,38 (PAINTER) VELOS Reparaturen E. GEISSBÜHLER Metzgergasse 6 Tel. 2,88,78 (Bicycle Repairs) E. HAFNER Corsets and Bürstenhalter Stadthausstr. 75 Tel. 2,20,28 THUN S. DÄHLER Huthandlung Unterbühl 6 Spezialgeschäft für Damen und Herrenhüte (HATS) FR. SCHWARZ Balliz 45 Leather and Travel Goods Ladies' Bags FRITZ SCHWEIZER zum Anker, Bernstr. EISENWAREN WEIßKARTON HAUSHALTARTIKEL vorteilhaft (Household articles) Haushalt Artikel Spielwaren, Fischereiarbeit MAX LEOPOLD Lauter, Thun. (HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES) Weiche Naturliche DAUERWELLEN aus dem Salon DUCHILIO DAMON & HERREN SALON Parfümerie, Bad- und Toilette- Bathofstrasse 15 Thun. (HAIRDRESSER) MARIE ANDRES Platz 79, Thun Woll- & Baumwollwaren, Mercurie Handarbeiten Altes Geschäft der Branche am Platz (WOOLS) F. SCHEIM Hauptgasse 67 Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear Socks, Gloves, Stockings BAKERY KÖNITZER Afternoon-tea, Kaffeestube MITTAG & ABENDESSEN Grosse Auswahl in Cakes und Torten Freihofgasse 15 Max Rainersöhne MUSIC RADIO PHONO WINTERTHUR Damen-, Herren- & Kinderwäsche Tricotagen & Wollwaren Bébe Ausstattungen von Schürzen & Wäschegeschäft FRIDA RUEGG Marktgasse 45 Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear Heer UHREN, BUJOUTERIE BESTECKE GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR Jeweller CORRODI & GEHRING Tuch- und Massgeschäfft EFFRETION, KT. ZÜRICH Herren & Damenkleiderstoffe Eigene Herreconfection und Herren-Confection Baumwollwaren Auf Wunsch Besuch im Haus (MATERIALS) Teppiche—Linoleum Stadthausstrasse 97 CARPETS Eine gediegene Auswahl in guten LEDERWAREN finden Sie bei A. MEIER-KELLER Lederwaren Marktgasse 39 LEATHER GOODS Winterthur's älteste, grösste und bestgerüstete KLEIDERFÄRBERE und CHEM- REINIGUNGSANSTALT Fr. HÖLKEN Technikstr. 61 Tel. 2,61,10 (DYERS AND CLEANERS) Handarbeiten—Gobelin Wolle, Garne E. KELLER Marktgasse 20 z. Rathaus (wool) z. Rathaus SEE NEXT PAGE
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--

SWITZERLAND WINTERTHUR (Continued) "VOLTA" A. Schlaffli & Co. Elektr. Installationen für LICHT, KRAFT, TELEPHON Museumstr. 74 Tel. 2.67.55 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IMMER NOCH: La. Haar, Kleider und Zahnbürsten, reine Borsten Chintz-Toilettenstaschen Parfümerien, bei Schüder MARKTGASSE 11 TEL. 13.57 (Perfumes and Toilet Articles) Zu jedem Kleid die passenden Garnituren. Mercerie Seel Stadthausstrasse 16 Tel. 2.22.48 O. Th. STIERSTORFER Spezialhaus für Vorhänge Couchdecken, Tischdecken Tapeteisen—Arbeiten Oberstrasse 15 Tel. 2.14.48 (CURTAINS) ZÜRICH ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND Schweizer Präzisionsuhren ALPINA OMEGA UNIVERSAL Goldschmuck—Silberbestecke J. Keller-Ambühl Goldschmied und Uhrenmacher ZÜRICH Limmatquai 108 Watchmakers and Jewellers Ladies' Ready Made Garments Underwear Hosiery Dress Goods Silk Meiller Limmatquai 106 Zürich H. SCHLICHTIG Bettwaren—Spezialgeschäft Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09 Flachduets, Bettüberwürfe Woll- u. Schlafdecken (MATTRESS-MAKER) SCHUHAUS Schonegg QUALITÄTSSCHUHE Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50 Grosse Auswahl Spezialität "Pretas" Schuhe (SHOES) Uebersax LIMMATQUAI 66—ZÜRICH DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass. (Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen) HERRENHÜTE (Gentlemen's Hats) Herren Mode Artikel Umbrellas bei GRIMM-RECKENWERTH Zürich 1 Marktgasse/ Ecke Rindmarkt FORSTER & CO. Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso CARPETS, LINOLEUM Material for Curtains and Furniture GRIEDER Silky, Silk Goods Woolens Swiss Knitwear Grieder & Co. Zürich Filiale St. Moritz Albrecht Schlappfer Lindendörferplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal Taschentücher, Bedquillen, Table-cloth Chaise longue-covers Complete Trousses C. SCHWEIKERT Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure Hofstrasse 8—Tel. 2.04.12 SPECIALTÄT DAUERWELLEN (Hairstyles) SPORTARTIKEL UND KONFEKTION Sporthaus Büchold Zürich, Ramistrasse 3, b. Bellevue MEYER-BUCK SCHIFFLANDE, KIRCHGASSE China and Earthenware Tea and Dinner Sets H. GOSSEWILLER & CIE BAUUNTERNEHMUNG Zürich 2 Beratung—Ausführung Aller Bauarbeiten Building Confiserie Maurer, TEA ROOM Uraniistrasse-Linthebergasse Madame Grace American Corset Specialties Room 4, 122 Adelley St., Cape Town	SWITZERLAND ZÜRICH (Continued) SWISS WATCHES  UHRENFACHMANN UHRENGESCHÄFT Bleichweg 23, Zürich Wir pflegen ihr HAAR ihr GESICHT ihr HÄNDE KLENKE Coiffeur pour Dames Bahnhofstrasse 33 Eingang Peterstrasse 1 etage Tel. 3.61.39 Erstklassiges Personal (HAIRDRESSER) Fenner RATHAUSBRÜCKE Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren Garnituren Silk and Wool Dress Materials PRADIO Baumann All of the best makes of receivers Prompter Reparatoren Dienst Phone 4.14.42 Mühlebühlstrasse 6 bliss Elegant Hats Woogasse 7 (Paradeplatz) LEDER LOCHER Zürich Switzerland The House for Fine Leather Goods Founded 1823 HANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION UND MASS Leondorfer-Zahngasse Seilerstrasse 6 Central TAILOR BRANDU Damenhüte KUHN-MEYER ZÜRICH Tollstrasse 41, 1. Etage Tel. 7.57.52 Ecke BLEICHWEG (Millinery) Blumen-Krämer Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38 und Hauptbahnhof Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87 Tel. Ad. Blumenkrämer (FLORISTS) Schirm-Spezialgeschäft M. Obris Lindendörferplatz 10 Tel. 1.14.15 Umbrella DREYER Zürich 4 Seilbahn Rigistrasse Tel. 6.49.12 (HAIRDRESSING) GASSMANN Zürich, Poststrasse 7 (Hairdressing) First Class House for Ladies and Children's Garments. LADIES' HAIRDRESSER Individual Service Moderate Prices A. JOOS-STICKLER Storchengasse 14 1. Et. Tel. 3.59.76 Krause & Semm DAMENKONFEKTION Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44 Riad: Made and Made to Measure Anna Amsler CORSETS Weinplatz 10, Zürich 1 Union S. Africa CAPE TOWN MURDOCK'S Reliable Jewellers—Diamond Merchants Watchmakers Goldsmiths and Silversmiths 100 ADDERLEY STREET P. O. Box 997 ANDRÉ MARQUARD Suppliers of All sporting equipment Repair work a speciality Seasons Prior MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS Hout Street, Cape Town	Union of South Africa CLAREMONT E. L. HARPER Family Grocer and Provision Merchant Provisions a speciality Grove Buildings, Main Road Telephone 7-2692 DURBAN Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd. OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC LA SALLE Also Good Used Cars Petrol—Oils—All Accessories 179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785 Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Alwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153 P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics. Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St. West St. Durban Phone 21551  Try STUTTARDS First The Store of Personal Service WINTONS The Man's Store for Men's Wear Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel Moderately Priced 316, West St. Phone 22520 For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc. SEE KILBURN & WHITE Electrical Engineers 557, West St. Phone 20136 REPAIRS A SPECIALITY GLADEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM HOWDENS (Manager: Miss Molly Miles) Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service 333 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22533 For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465 ROBERTS PRINTER PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN SHORT & McDONALD Building Contractors House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting Estimates Willingly Given Phone 36852 927, Umgini Road WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD. FAMILY GROCERS Durban's Lowest Prices Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery Phone 26121 472, West St. LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES Buy WHEATLIN (Whole Meal) Bread 76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351 HARRY FRANCE Specialises in— FISH POULTRY GAME BUTTER EGGS BACON Stalls 9 & 10 City Market Warwick Avenue Phone 25528 ADAMS & Co., Ltd. Stationers and Booksellers For Stationery Fountain Pens Standard Literature Latest Fiction Juvenile and School Books 341, West Street Telephone 21981 MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY The Queen's Bridge P. O. Box 5, Umgini Phone 61438 Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON Receiving Drums 288 Grey Street Our Van will call on request. Branch at: Hygienic Laundry 126, Victoria Rd., Marlitzburg Phone 3347 EAST LONDON TIDDY BROS. 94 Oxford Street, East London DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS GERMISTON LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST HOSE, GLOVES, WOOL FABRICS, UNDERWEAR QUALITY SERVICE—VALUE NAPIERS GERMISTON	Union of South Africa GERMISTON (Continued) Economic Cash Butchery (QUALITY HOUSE) 52, President Street Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON For Quality and Service SEE US FIRST Deliveries Daily JOHANNESBURG THE MODERN STORE  High Speed Lift Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout Cleghorn P.O. Box ELOFF and KERR STS. Phone No. 5204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311 OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS • DEPENDABLE GOODS • UTMOST VALUES • FRIENDLY SERVICE Visit Our Tea Room 3rd Floor ALL FOOD SERVED IS GRADE A...THE BEST JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list 96 Pritchard St. 31 Loverside St. 42 Kerk St. P. O. Box 6818 PHILLIPS BROS. Jewellers 56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street JOHANNESBURG GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers WAGSTAFF & MOLLER New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street Phone 33-7855 THE HOUSE OF QUALITY Thrupp (Established 1892) Grocers and Provision Merchants 71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg GAYNORS "The Electricians" FOR SERVICE DAY SERVICE (NIGHT SERVICE) 42-2013 42-1827 42-1807 42-1807 THRESHERS SHOE STORE 73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg Stockist of: "PANTHER" "DOROTHY PERKINS" and other well-known makes of footwear. Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING Proprietors: L. Lovell and G. Van Diggelen First Floor, Republic Bldg. 70, Pritchard Street PHONE 22-3952 HOLLANDER'S High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers 122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg DIAMONDS Holland Diamond Cutting Works Blue White Diamonds For Sale at Factory Prices His Majesty's Building Eloff St. TREASURES of ELOFF St. The House for Presents HAND BAGS SYNTHETIC JEWELLERY CULTURED PEARLS TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd. Walter Mansions, Eloff Street Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. Printers and Stationers INVESTMENT BUILDINGS 97, COMMISSIONER STREET Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines) PIETERMARITZBURG A. E. BUTTERWORTH Motor Accessories Petrol, Oils, Tyres 121, Commercial Road Phone 2460 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. 138, Church Street, Maritzburg Branches at: Estcourt, Greytown and Mayors Walk SHOP at the CO-OP For Highest Quality Goods at the Lowest Prices PHONE 2353 3 LINES	Union of South Africa PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued) DAVID DAVIES & CO. "The Quality Hardware Store" 234, Church St. Phones 3022 & 2166 Pietermaritzburg, Natal For the Best Gardening Tools, etc. Geo. Carler & Co. Florists, Nursery- men and Seedsmen 234, Church St. Phone 3022 and 2369 After Hours 2362 and 2667 D. TROMP Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter Estimates Free 203a, Pietermaritzburg Street Phone 4809 W. Goodwin & Co. (Proprietor: D. V. WATSON) Motor Specialists Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths. Day Phone 2644—Night Phone 4828 312, Longmarket Street F. W. LAWRENCE Builder and Contractor "No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large" 209, Pietermaritzburg St. Phone 3993 PORT ELIZABETH COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Eastern Province 16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH All Classes of Insurance Transacted Also at Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg PRETORIA Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store BECKETT MURRAY & CO. (PTY.) LTD. 298, Church St., Pretoria Phone 2-5631 and 10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort Where quality goods cost less Eves Millinery and Gowns 234 Church St. Central Phone 2195 Australia NEW SOUTH WALES PARRAMATTA W. J. SPOONER & CO. Hardware Merchants Tools Paints Glassware Crocery 37 George Street, PARRAMATTA Phone U. N. 9234 McEWANS, Ltd. HIGH CLASS GROCERS 41 George Street, Parramatta GREEN COUPONS GIVEN Phone N. W. 9729 SYDNEY For Information regarding local and phone P. L. 1731 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU PRICE RADIOSERVICE D. G. MCINTYRE 5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY Radio, Model Railways Kit for Model Aircraft VAUCLOSE SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches HOMES for SALE or RENT Frank Eise Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W. 64 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLOSE P.O. 2028 Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd. BENTLEY LANE, PADDINGTON For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts. Enquiries about our Bachelor Service Phone P 1809 Watch Repairs Bring your repairs direct to the workshop C. F. NORTON (Late of Hardy Bros.) Bentley Lane, First Floor Entrance to Wynyard Station Crossword Quis Answers BUGLE DANCE IRAC EEBAT RITREREBE STPOARDJ STWARDMOON TELEMON LRRJETHWASP OFROSES URERAFAN RODIN MARIO	NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY (Continued) Service For Quality Printing Bookbinding Stationery consult A. E. Richards 17a Pitt St., Sydney Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements Telephone: B 4661 The Tonly Tavern The Quaintest Cafe in Town Private Functions Catered For 126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner MRS. E. A. LANE FRANK'S MEN'S WEAR STORE Tie and Sox Specialist 280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney EDWARD FAY SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS Read Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets Branches Oxford Street Broadway New- ton Parramatta and Burwood Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd. (Incorporated in England) Accumulated funds exceed £75,000,000. Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager "Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney Shirley Shoes of Quality and Value For Men, Ladies and Children Corner Pitt and Market Street OPPOSITE FARMERS SOUTH AUSTRALIA ADELAIDE Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines) SCRYMGOUR & SONS Printers and Stationers 115 King William Street, Adelaide VICTORIA GEELONG THE MODERN GROCER S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD. Branches in All Suburbs ALSO IN Melbourne and Ballarat MELBOURNE S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD. THE MODERN GROCERS — BRANCHES AT — CAMBERWELL MALVERN ST KILDA BRUNSWICK WINDSOR COLLINGWOOD NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND The Wentworth Private Rooms for Entertaining Open till Midnight 303 COLLINS ST., CL Sundays till 9:30 Tel. F. 306—F. 3541 CENT 4496 MISS N. GALE Little Folks The Exclusive Children's Shop 9 CENTRE COURT Through Centway RAINERS BEDDING Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4253 Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses All types of Bedding Renovations 13 CENTRE COURT Continuation of Centway MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD. "Clayton" Tailored Knitwear To Measure THREE STORES 558 Burke Road, Camberwell 50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds 517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W. F. M. STRAWS DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd. 123 CHURCH STREET ▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲ Branches also at SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON CHELTENHAM and BALWYN Betty Lee MRS. BANNISTER Realistic and Reasonable Per- manent Waving. Rise for appointment. MX 4813 2nd Floor HOWIE COURT 234 COLLINS STREET V. Boldner Watchmaker Jeweller RINGS REMODELED Crystal Ware Old Gold Bought McEwan, Basse, 345 St. Collins Street FURRIER! (EST. 1921) N. A. CREIGHTON Specialist in All Classes of Remodeling, Dressing and Dyeing 86 Bridge Road Phone J 3554	VICTORIA MELBOURNE (Continued) CARPET SERVICE Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing SINGLETONS Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING Estab. 28 years Syd. PL 5171 Adelaide F3796 Mth. P9024 "WILMAR" MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN EXPERT CORSETIER Fittings for every type of figure Dainty LINGERIE MISS D. WILLIAMS 294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18 Plant Quality NOW Flower Seeds For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING Catalogue Free GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD 73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE VERA VERA MU 3008 AUSTRAL OFFICES SUPPLIED 386 Flinders Lane TOWEL SERVICE MISS EDITH TAPNER TYPING DUPLICATING MAILING LISTS Expertly and Promptly Executed 20 QUEEN STREET MU 1243 MELBOURNE-ELSTERNWICK C. POLLARD MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS 33 Glenhenty Road Phone LF 5383 MELBOURNE-PRAHRAN FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419 The Strand Furniture Warehouse Fig. 114 278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN 588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA MELBOURNE South Yarra Rindless Bacon Havelock Flour Brockhoff Biscuits J. TOLLNER & SON GROCERS 256 Toorak Road, South Yarra Tel. Wines 2345 Delivery to Local Districts MELBOURNE—St. Kilda Telephone LA 3314, After Hours KW 1589 OPEN ALL DAY, ON SATURDAY THE GUM LEAF ART FLORISTS MRS. E. M. TEATHER George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street ST. KILDA New Zealand AUCKLAND For Information regarding local and phone 41754, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Saturdays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU Paints and Wallpapers Phillips and Impey Ltd. Queen Street, Auckland RICKINSON & BIRTLEY Family Grocers WE DELIVER 1235 St. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier Phone 26334 Auckland SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD. Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service 67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane PHONE 45-885 EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST D. McL. WALLACE Ltd. SERVICE STATION Khyber Pass Auckland STREVENS HOSIEKY - LINGERIE CORSETRY GLOVES 144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND JAMES WILSON Limited Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring Specialists Harbutt's Bldg., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 42-797 "MODERNE" School of Dressmaking Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking 305 Pilworth Building, Queen Street Phone 43-052	NEW ZEALAND AUCKLAND (Continued) Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children FURNISHINGS HOME NEEDS DRESS FABRICS FOOTWEAR TEA ROOMS OR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES" GEORGE COURTS Karangahape Road, Auckland George Court & Sons, Ltd. HORACE BULL Ltd. Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring Overcoats—Sports Wear Hats Power Board Cnr. Queen St. AUCKLAND Auckland Meat Co. Ltd. With Branches in Every Suburb are The Quality Meat People DADLEY'S LTD. High Grade FOOTWEAR Security Buildings 200 Queen Street, Auckland Andrews & Clark FURNISHING SPECIALISTS Queen St. Auckland, Furniture Manufacturers Telephones 44-456, 46-282 For your new Courtenay Radio Turnbull & Jones Ltd. Wellesley Street, E. Phone 42-810 Printing, Etc. The FALCON PRESS (P. D. KNIGHT) Tirimona Road, Henderson (Phone) C. SHELLEY FURRIER Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles Pique to Measure Remodeling, Repairs, Storage Phone 42048 First Floor 117 Colonial Mutual Building Queen St. Auckland CHRISTCHURCH Shop at the D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE GOOD QUALITY GOOD VALUE GOOD SERVICE is to be depended on CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH HAY'S LTD. For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH VICTOR CYCLE SHOP Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices All Work Guaranteed Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387 ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP Shop: Hereford Court Factory: 1213A, Cashel Street (Opp. Balmatree) Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties Decorated Cakes sent throughout New Zealand and Abroad TELEPHONE: 33-418 WADSWORTH'S Corner Colombo and Tuam Streets • MEN'S TAILORING • LADIES' TAILORING • LADIES' FROCKS TO ORDER WELLINGTON For Information regarding local and phone 37-133 3-4 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays: 6:30-8 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays: 10-12 noon. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU The Scoullar Company Ltd. Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street BLENHEIM, at Market Street A. E. Preston Ltd. Butchers The Best is Cheapest WILLIS ST. MOLESWORTH ST. COURTNEY PLACE TARANAKI ST.
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Word Puzzles

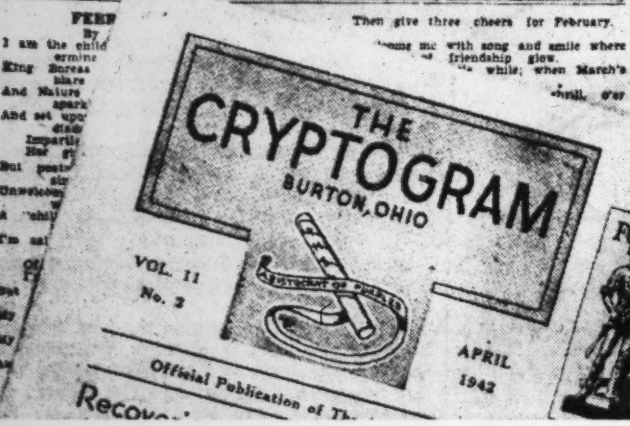
By Irving Bachus

Do puzzles interest you? Perhaps your hobby hunt might end by investigating the activities of two Yankee puzzle clans—the American Cryptogram Association and the National Puzzlers League. The latter organization is 58 years old.

Official organ of the National Puzzlers League is The Enigma, published in Scranton, Pa.

THE ENIGMA

APRIL, 1942 SCRANTON, PA. NO. 482



Official publications of puzzle clans

where hobbyists whet skill on word squares, charades, heteronyms, transposals, deletions, rebuses, cryptograms and anagrams.

The ACA medium of fraternalistic exchange is The Cryptogram, published in Burton, Ohio. The word "cryptography," properly speaking, embraces the entire field

tionary, paper, pencil, and an eraser.

Emblem of the cryptographers is the scytale, which Lacedaemonian generals employed for secret communication several centuries B. C. The device consists of a simple rod with a strip of papyrus attached.

The strip is first wound spirally around the rod, but without overlapping. On the wrapper thus formed, the message was written—a letter on each fold of the strip. Unrolled, the strip showed nothing but a meaningless succession of letters.

Julius Caesar devised a simple cipher in which letters were substituted at regular intervals for certain other letters in the message. Numerous mechanical devices have been used for sending and reading secret messages. One such device is called a mask and is pierced with holes through which the message is revealed when the mask is placed over the document.

Compared to such popular hobbyists as photo bugs, wood fanciers, and stamp hunters, the puzzlers could be stacked on an atom, but there's no lack of enthusiasm. National Puzzlers Leaguers advertise their hobby as "the intellectual pastime of America" and ACA members modestly describe the cryptogram as "the aristocrat of puzzles."

Here's the solution to one puzzle, and perhaps it will be your sentiments, once you plunge into the diversion: "When working on the problem of solving a tough cipher the dyed-in-the-wool addict loses all track of everything else in the world."

Interested in joining this clan? For information send self-addressed envelope to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor.

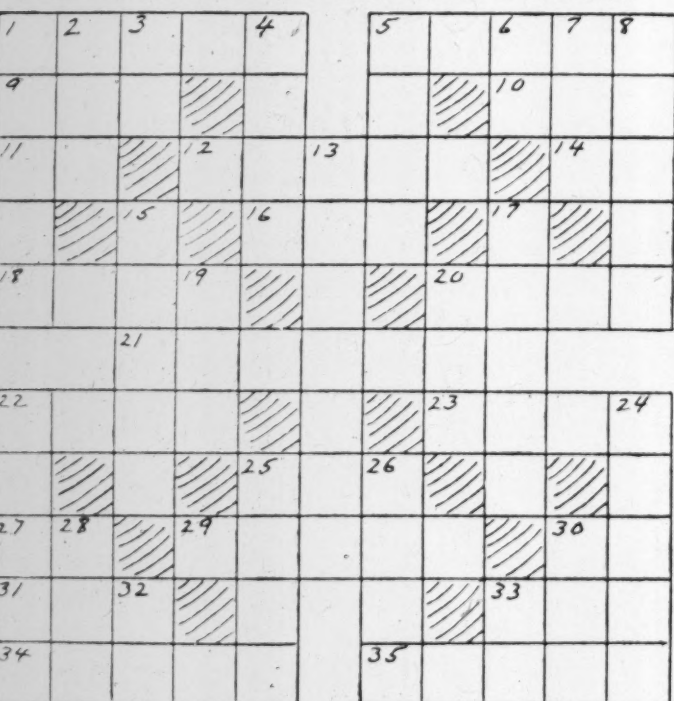


Ede Keith, Montebello, Calif.

Tire and gas rationing have no fears for this serape-wrapped Mexican peon. The picture was snapped by a Camera Club member on the road from Monterey to Saltillo.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- What instrument is used at reveille?
 - Performers of the Argentine do what?
 - What was the first name of Sankey, American evangelist and hymn writer?
 - Would you eat or row an avocado?
 - Gilbert Stuart, portrait painter, was born where (abbr.)?
 - How many kittens in nursery rhyme ate a pie?
 - What is a symbol for thorium?
 - What implement is often used in a regatta?
 - A dumping might be served with what?
 - What does Keats call "a maker of sweet poets"?
 - Who was father of Ajax?
 - Would you sail, wail, or feed a booby?
 - What is one of the Vespidæ?
 - Lustrous black is what?
 - In "Lalla Rookh," there's a bower of what by Remond's stream?
 - Colombians dwell on what continent (abbr.)?
 - What suffix denotes "process"?
 - What object might be made from a palm leaf?
 - Argus was first name of what sculpin?
 - What is name of the painter in Puccini's "Tosca"?
- Down
- Andr  n made pictures of what creatures?
 - What is a cation of eastern Switzerland?
 - Fort Pulaski is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
 - What nymph of Greek mythology talked too much?
 - What creature furnishes buckskin?
 - Symbol for neon is what?
 - What animal has long been kept by man in domestic state?
 - What is first name of hero of well-known Wharton novel?
 - Who is in love with Aida in Verdi's opera?
 - Who is the brother of Popsy and Mopsy in popular children's tale?
 - Elizabeth Nevin played what musical instrument?
 - What is place in barn for stowing hay?
 - What would you get from a miller?
 - Elizabeth Nevin played what musical instrument?
 - What does Audubon's first name?
 - What do you call two or more horses harnessed to same vehicle?
 - What is used in opposition to the word "to"?
 - What is a long-tailed South American monkey?
 - What ending denotes past tense?
 - What was Balzac's nationality (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

- (A) The largest single country on the face of the globe is:
- China.
 - United States.
 - U. S. S. R.
 - Canada.

- (B) If you traveled directly east from Boston, which of these cities would you come nearest to meeting?
- London.
 - Paris.
 - Berlin.
 - Madrid?

- (C) Tasmania is:
- A province in southern India.
 - An independent country in east Africa.
 - A island off southeast Australia.
 - One of the East Indies.

- (D) On June 21, the sun is directly overhead at which of these places:
- Tropic of Capricorn.
 - Equator.
 - Tropic of Cancer.
 - Arctic Circle.

- (E) Mocha is:
- A desert town in north Africa.
 - A town in Arabia.
 - An island north of Brazil.
 - A river valley in the Belgian Congo.

- (F) Some places in the world are



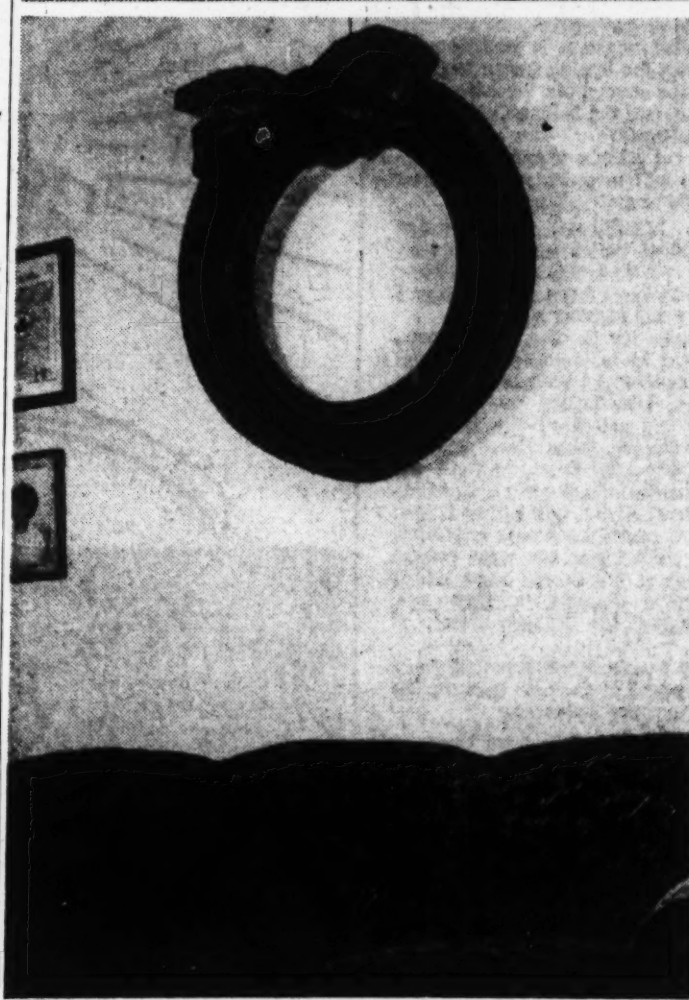
easily recognizable by their characteristic shapes. You deserve five points for identifying this place from the list below:

- Philippines.
- New Zealand.
- Madagascar.
- Ceylon.

Daily Quotation

THE permanent vitality of a work of art does consist in its capacity for stimulating and transmitting pleasure.

—BLISS PERRY



Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

Home Decoration Hint

Why leave that precious spare out in the garage?

In Lighter Vain

Innocence Abroad

Sweet Young Thing: "Why are you running that harrow over the grain field?"
Young Farmer: "Oh, I'm raising shredded wheat this year.—Fairfield (Texas) Recorder.

Clean People

Mistress (instructing maid): "Now, Norah, don't forget to put on the finger bowls. I suppose they used finger bowls at the last place you worked."
Norah: "No, ma'am! They always washed their hands before they came to the table."

Brief Quiz

"Darling," sweetly whispered the wife, "you always boast of good memory, don't you?"
"Well," smiled friend husband, "I pride myself on being able to remember most things."
"And you remember things that happened years ago?" she continued.
"Why, yes," he replied.
"How wonderful, dear," she said. "And does your memory carry you back to the last time you bought me a new hat?"

Daily Anecdote

Job Satisfaction

Lord Northcliffe, the late owner of the London Times, once stopped at the desk of a junior sub-editor whom he had not seen before and said, "How long have you been with me?"

"About three months," was the reply.
"How are you getting on? Do you like the work? Do you find it easy to get into our ways?"
"I like it very much."
"How much money are you getting?"
"Five pounds a week."
"Are you perfectly satisfied?"
"Perfectly satisfied, thank you."
"Well, you must remember this, that I want no one on my staff who is a perfectly satisfied man with a salary of five pounds a week!"

Keep 'A-Goin'

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep 'a-goin'.
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep 'a-goin'.
Taint no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook and keep on tryin'—
Keep 'a-goin'.
When the weather kills your crop,
Keep 'a-goin'.
When you tumble from the top,
Keep 'a-goin'.
Spouse you're out o' every dime!
Gettin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feeling prime—
Keep 'a-goin'.
When it looks like all is up,
Keep 'a-goin'.
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep 'a-goin'.
See the wild bird on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like sighin', sing,
Keep 'a-goin'.
—Frank L. Stanton

A Verse for Today...

And they that be wise
shall shine as the
brightness of the firmament;
and they that turn
many to righteousness
as the stars for
ever and ever.—DAN.
12:3

How Is Your Geography?

- (Answers)
- U. S. S. R.
 - Madrid.
 - An island off southeast Australia.
 - Tropic of Cancer.
 - A town in Arabia.
 - New Zealand.

Just for Fun—

—By Dunkel



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



wife kindly agreed to furnish him with a meal and refused to accept any payment.
Several years later an incident occurred which brought the matter back to the man's mind and he decided to try to locate the family and reward them for the kindness. Through the assistance of Radio Station WLW, Cincinnati, the family was finally located in the southern part of Ohio and further investigation found them to be in need of assistance. The interesting climax is that the man, under the nom-de-plume of Uncle Bob, is now sending them \$5.00 each month which he expected to continue for one year.

Brevities

Dividend for Kindness

Terre Haute, Ind.
A resident of Seymour, Ind., making a business tour of the more remote part of Indiana had searched in vain for a restaurant or small lunchroom. Finally, becoming quite hungry, he approached a modest home and explained that he was far away from any place where he could purchase food and asked if they would serve him. The house-

Detroit News: A local diner dredged up three alphabet noodles yesterday and was five minutes remembering the name of the war board represented.

Indianapolis News: If it be true that the people in this country are hoarding \$2,000,000,000, maybe some of it will be dug up when the war gardens are spaded.

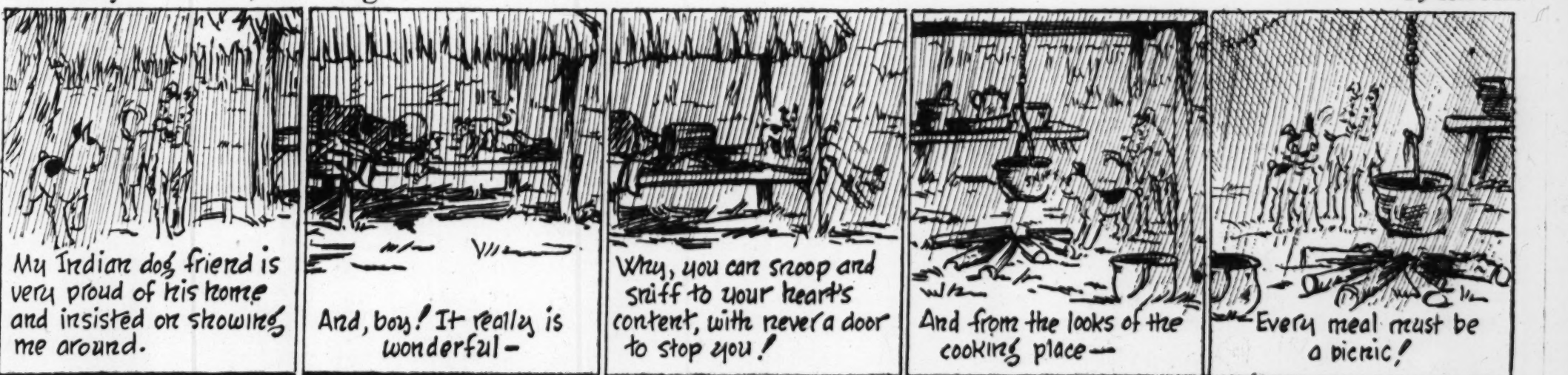
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Heroes Unsung



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—And I Love Picnics

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—The Lowly Dandelion

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ration the Rationing Rumors

The American people can and will take rationing in their stride; they cannot and will not stand for many more rumors about rationing. They should not be whipsawed by conflicting estimates of gasoline and sugar shortages. They do not yet know how relatively unimportant it is whether there is two and a half gallons of "gas" a week for the family car—enough to do the shopping and make some calls—or five gallons—enough for a little trip on Sunday. They do not have quite the same sense of values as the men of Bataan who knew their ration was two meals or less, or the defenders of Leningrad whose supply lines could manage either food or shells. But they are ready to make sacrifices—when they understand what is necessary.

The American people have made allowances for the tremendous complexities of rationing in America and for the discussions by which a democratic system seeks to act justly and wisely. They may even sense that their own taste for newspaper controversy is partly responsible for rationing rumors and conflicting estimates of shortages by officials. But they are fast reaching the point where they will demand a rationing "czar" and a complete censorship of shortage estimates.

The tweedledum-tweedledee game over gasoline supplies began last summer when Mr. Ickes' predictions of shortage produced little curtailment but much hard feeling and uncertainty. Now the Secretary of the Interior is disagreeing with some unnamed OPA official who thinks rationing must be very strict. And the head of OPA, Mr. Henderson, differs with his own subordinate on gasoline.

It's something to have Mr. Ickes and Mr. Henderson agreeing, but why should the OPA subordinate even have given out a rationing figure which both his chief and Mr. Ickes declare too low? In Britain, when they were preparing to ration soap, it was officially listed as "nutmeg" to prevent publicity which would aid the hoarders. The soap ration was applied before it was announced. No officials were allowed to say, "There's plenty of soap," or, "There is only a month's supply."

There should be no repetition of the sugar rationing mess, which started with rumors in December and has been stirred up nearly every week since by announcements of new dates or new amounts for the ration—or assurances that no rationing was required.

Let Washington get together with itself. Let one official make all public statements about rationing. If in the best judgment of officials rationing is necessary, let it be applied as it was with automobiles and tires—quickly and without public debate among officials, whose conflicting estimates confuse the people and prompt hoarding.

Rationing will bring civilians into much closer association with the men who are making unstinted sacrifice on the fighting fronts. On those fronts commanders thrash out their different estimates of the situation among themselves. They issue orders, not rumors. Something of the same approach is required if there is to be confidence and unity on the rationing front.

Gold Without Value

Just now the suburban lawn-owner is reminded of something he read last winter in his newspaper. There will be many such reminders, little yellow-headed reminders scattered over his lawn, beautifying it like stars in a green firmament, yet inciting him ruthlessly to behead and extinguish them with his newly-sharpened lawn-mower. But he will remember, perhaps with a sigh, how last winter his heart was warmed by reading that the dandelion loomed as a rubber source—and then the quick thought came to him that by saving all the dandelions he might all be safe about his automobile tires.

But it wasn't like that, he had read on with a cooling heart. There is more than one kind of dandelion. Although this dandelion that in Russia is called *kok-sagzy* looks like the dandelion that grows on his lawn, it is not the same kind of a dandelion. It might grow on his lawn, but it would be more than a year afterward before the roots would produce the milky latex juice.

No, the dandelion on the lawn is the same old dandelion, not good for the lawn and producing at its most helpful only those greens that are no substitute for an automobile tire. So he drags out the newly-sharpened lawn-mower, but knowing full well that nothing short of hard labor on hands and knees with a long-bladed butcher knife can possibly do away with the pesky things.

Holiday Humor

For now I am in a holiday humor.—Shakespeare.

With official approval of vacations indicated, the problem of the patriotic American this year is not to deny himself a holiday but to make sure he does not indulge in an unbecoming attitude of vacationing-as-usual. The vacation ought of course to be made a vital part of the war effort.

Obviously, advice is not needed by those Americans more numerous than ever this year, who will find rest from their ordinary routine by volunteering for emergency tasks during vacation periods. But for the person who can hardly make up his mind how best to spend even a peacetime holiday, the following suggestions are offered by an anonymous expert in vacationing. Perplexed wartime vacationers may "do their bit," this expert says, in at least four ways:

(1) Use their holidays to find out what books are best for soldiers to read while lying on their backs under trees; (2) See whether trout streams could be depended upon to make up any possible food shortages which may occur;

(3) Learn the military trick of appraising a rolling landscape accurately, to determine, as a general must in military operations, the best direction in which to launch a drive—and then make it a 300-yard one right up on to the putting green;

(4) Initiate a land-sea-air offensive against the enemies of personal efficiency, the strategy to include a couple of cool morning hours puttering in the garden, an afternoon sortie employing the breast, side and back strokes and an appropriate Australian crawl, and a tactical retreat in the evening to a comfortable porch where only cool zephyrs can besiege one.

And quite in the line of vacation duty would be a quiet walk to the nearest bank or post-office to keep up the regular buying of war stamps and bonds.

The Port's Deeper Issues

Efforts that Mayor Tobin and Boston maritime interests are currently exerting to increase the business passing through Boston Harbor must certainly be listed on the credit side. In the years prior to the war Boston ranked second in the Nation in the value of imports but the negligible volume of its exports brought the once premier port of the Nation down into eighth place in total tonnage handled. Today, with other ports doing a capacity business, Boston's harbor is almost empty.

Boston declined as a seaport for some very solid reasons. Not the least of these depressants was the fact that its own manufactures were principally for domestic, not foreign, consumption. The great woolen industry, for example, which was the chief factor in bringing imports, exported little.

So, when Boston Port boosters went after goods to export they found they would have to go to the Middle West for the agricultural and heavy goods cargoes. And they could go after those cargoes with what?

The big rail lines that bring the goods and foods east are dominated by financial interests not centered in Boston. Rates and other considerations are not designed to favor Boston, although much corrective work in this regard has been done in recent years. Big portions even of New England's own products go out through New York.

The situation is far from hopeless. Boston must either realign its manufacturing economy so that it makes large volumes of goods for shipment from its port—as it did in the days when it was one of the world's great ports; gain its own trunk line to the Middle West, which is not as impossible as it sounds; or struggle through the maze of rate differentials and gain more independence for its feeders, so it may enjoy the advantages of geographical position and port facilities.

The war has disrupted normal currents of Boston's sea trade, but it is likely that the pressure for movement of men, arms and goods abroad may bring greater activity. The Mayor and port interests are well advised in seeking all such traffic as is consistent with proper expedition of the war.

Picture the predicament of the woman with a yardful of berry bushes and fruit trees trying patriotically to conserve foodstuffs on a half-a-pound-a-week sugar ration.

Is it possible that the clothing stylists were persuaded to restore the coat lapel by politicians who otherwise would have been unable to buttonhole voters?

Our Readers Say—

"Act Now" Against Vichy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The policy of appeasing Vichy, of working with well-known traitors, has been the third great disaster of our time. The German development was the first; the Japanese, the second; and now the Vichy disaster, the third and probably the last phase of our history.

Some people do not realize how important the geographical question is in this World War. Now, with the Pacific Ocean largely in the hands of the enemy, are the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean also to fall into Axis hands?

We should get rid of our appeasers, who—meaningly or not—meaningly—have practically ruined this country. We should:

1. Take Martinique, which today means a naval battle and the loss of some ships, which are so precious. Martinique could have been taken without the loss of a man a year ago.

2. Take, or try to take, Madagascar, which would at least delay the action of the Germans and the French.

3. Try to take Dakar, which would also delay the action of the Germans and Vichy French there. Once this last chance of attacking Dakar is gone, the whole of de Gaulle's territories, including Equatorial Africa, will fall to Hitler.

Hitler has covered his back well with the Laval action, and we were caught napping again. We should have seized these various strongholds long ago, and destroyed the French Fleet, if necessary.

4. Help Russia. Even a second front must be opened if possible because the ship question is so important.

It is a tragedy to see that we have made all the mistakes that the others have made, in spite of the fact that we have had the advantage of being in a position—if we had used it—to see the mistakes of the others and to prevent making them ourselves. It is too late to cry over the tragedy. We must ACT NOW.

PETER MARKHAM
New York

Fair Treatment by the F. B. I.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am proud to be an American. Today I witnessed democracy in action. I had been asked to visit a chance acquaintance who had been taken into custody by the F. B. I. as an enemy alien, due to his failure to register. The many instances which stand out as a glorious tribute to our social system were surely just as glorious to this alien who, when all hope of fair play seemed lost to him, was given a new chance and courteous treatment by the F. B. I. agents, for whom he had nothing but praise.

I think, as I write this, that if officials of this alien's country could hear of this, a small sample of the consideration shown one of their citizens, they might profit by it.

Hoboken, N. J. SAMUEL TAMMEN

Books for Enlisted Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I suggest that more really worthwhile books, for instance, up-to-date college textbooks, be freely given to our enlisted young men. Why not help them to make their period of service a time of mental development?

Perhaps books will be sent to evacuated Japanese-Americans, also. I am sure they would be appreciated.

Portland, Ore. AGNES S. THOMPSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation Indivisible

By Frank L. Perrin

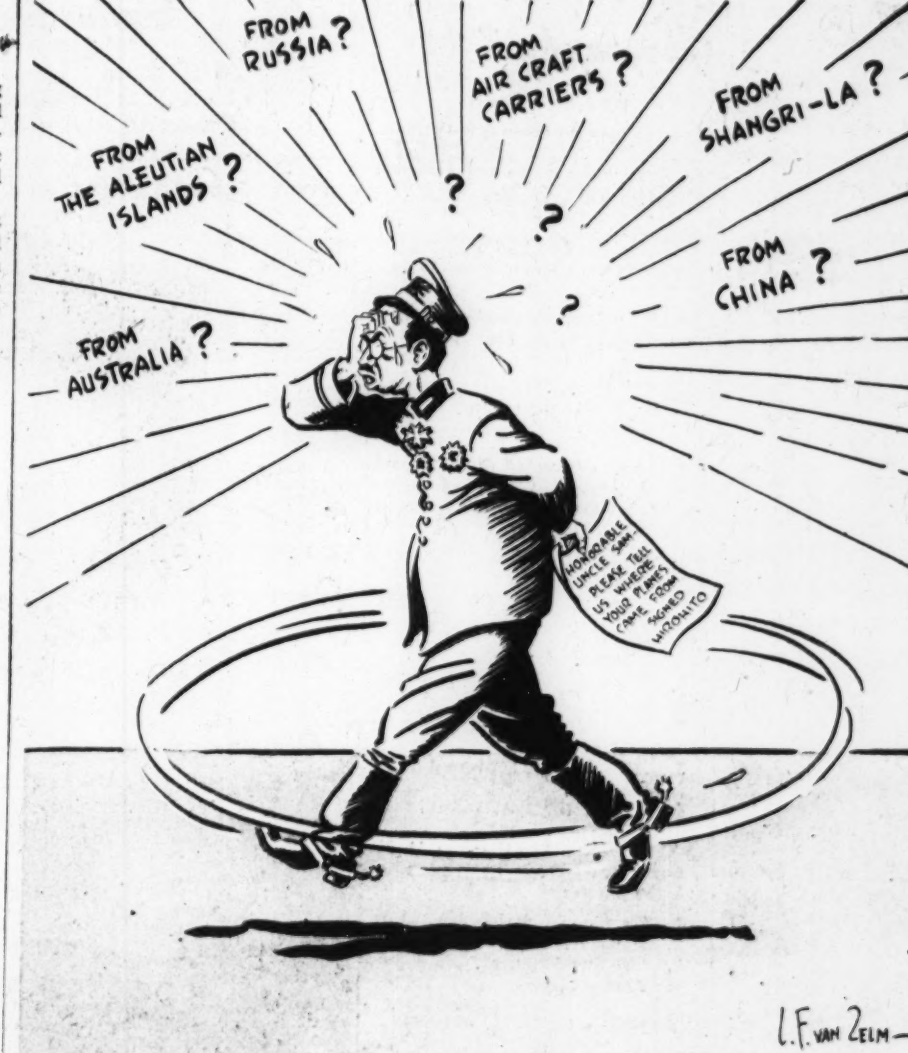
No political party has ever been able to more than "point with pride," or "view with alarm," in the effort to regiment its enlisted champions and followers and to influence or determine, in advance, the results of an election. This has been proved convincingly in the United States since the general adoption of the so-called primary system of elections which, perhaps not always satisfactorily, provides for the popular nomination of candidates for executive and legislative officials, and in many of the States of Judges and Justices of the courts.

But despite this assertion of freedom from imposed or attempted partisan influence or dictatorial authority, the effect, now and in the forthcoming November elections, of the action recently taken by the Republican National Committee at its Chicago meeting, should prove both wise and salutary.

The announced determination of the great American minority party to purge itself of all recognized isolationist influences within its directional councils does not necessarily predetermine an "adjournment of politics for the duration." It pledges, on the contrary, a freedom and emancipation, nationally, from narrow personal and regional commitments to the continuing incumbency of those legislators, both State and National, whose prejudices and sympathies have disqualified them for acceptable service in the existing emergency.

It is somewhat difficult for the average citizen, man or woman, to justify the attitude of those members of the Committee who sought to defeat the resolution finally adopted. Whatever their mistaken estimate of the sentiment of the people of the United States before the first week of December last, the members of the thinning opposition should have realized before going to Chicago that virtual national unity now demands not only co-operation in the war effort, but actual leadership in an offensive war. This being assured, there is no room, in or out of the Republican political camp, for the advocates of isolationism.

Opportunity comes now for marking the course and choosing the candidates prepared, in Congress and in all governmental departments, to execute the will of the majority. By the means provided we have not adjourned politics. We have, as effectively as we choose to realize it, adjourned narrow partisanship for the duration of this war. Party lines and partisan prejudices can profitably and con-



Time to Act in Behalf of the French People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1942, Marshal Petain formally handed France over to Pierre Laval. Everyone agrees that Laval, no matter what he says, will gradually turn everything over to Hitler unless he is stopped by the French people or by the United States. The French people are in chains, betrayed by their fascist leaders and starved by their conquerors. America is strong and free. The time has come for us to choose between the "puppet French" and the "Free French." The puppets Laval, Darlan, and Petain have chosen the easy way of collaboration with Hitler. The Free French have chosen the hard way; they have sacrificed everything save honor and are now fighting with us. Are we going to stand aside and see the Free French on the outside and the enslaved French on the inside offered up as a living sacrifice to appease the Nazi gods?

This is not a case of France deserting the United States. On the contrary, if we do nothing now, it will be America who is deserting the unfortunate French people in the time of their greatest need.

Some people argue that we should wait and see what is going to happen before taking any definite action. But those who know Laval already know what will happen if he has his way. Others insist that we must stall

for time as long as possible so as to keep Laval from turning over the fleet to Hitler.

In my opinion, the lack of definite action on our part now is the best way to encourage Laval to surrender the fleet to his Nazi friends. If we break with Vichy now and let it be clearly understood that we will fight for Dakar, we may be able to save some units of the French fleet which have not already become completely nazified by Darlan. Friendship for the United States is strong in France. Would it not be better to let the French people and the French fleet choose now between Laval and the U. S. A. rather than wait until more German crews have been trained and still more pro-democratic officers have been replaced by Darlan bootlegs?

Of course, Hitler could take over the rest of France, but that would be more of a liability than an asset. He already controls it through Vichy. To occupy it entirely would require many more divisions of troops which he cannot spare at this time. Of course, the Germans might take over the French North African ports, making things very difficult for the British in the Mediterranean. But they will try to do it anyway, and the British are not counting on appeasement to prevent them. They are taking more direct and more effective steps.

Could we not strengthen the hands of the French people more by breaking off relations with Laval now (Laval is their enemy, as well as ours) than by continuing to appease the puppets? The United States military leaders are now definitely on the offensive. Must the State Department remain forever on the defensive? "Defense will not win this war."

CHARLES R. BAGLEY,
Professor of French, Dartmouth College
Hanover, N. H.

"Unusual," Not "Insulting"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the editorial entitled "Laval Again," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently I notice the following sentence, "Washington's present words to Vichy are called insulting."

The word insulting translated insulting really means "unusual" not "insulting."

I have lived in France for more than thirty years and have subscribed to the Monitor ever since it first appeared.

Thanking you for the magnificent work the Monitor is doing in fearlessly uncovering evil and in blessing all.

New York MARY L. STRUBE

The Wide Horizon

Shintoism as a Militarist Tool

By Rodney L. Brink

REDLANDS, CALIF.

An American missionary who knows and loves the common people of Japan believes they are entrapped in a military adventure that is plotted to continue 100 years, if necessary, and to bring the entire world under domination of the Japanese military class.

Dr. John A. Foote believes Shinto, the enforced State religion, is the vehicle with which the militarists have bound the masses to the military juggernaut upon which rides, like a docile mannikin, the figure of Emperor Hirohito, called "Son of Heaven," but malleable to the will of the generals and admirals.

"When Japan's defeat begins the militarists will turn to negotiations to hold their economic gains," says Dr. Foote. "In such a period Shintoism will appear to retreat, but only until such time as new military strength can be gained, and a new foothold established for further aggression."

"The Japanese are a simple people, a lovable people," says Dr. Foote. "There is no fundamental difference between them and us."

He sees a great distinction, however, between American motives and those that now govern the Japanese as a nation, motives imposed from the top by the iron hand of their military clan, a leadership which "is trying to turn the clock back, trying to force a whole people to revert to the most ancient type of barbarism."

The military has become the high priesthood of what Dr. Foote calls interchangeably "mikadoism" or Shintoism, within the last ten years, he says. The Department of Education now has all religion under its control.

Under a governmental ruling that no church institution could any longer receive funds from a foreign land, and another that no members of the white races could be members of any church organization which owned lands, pressures were applied which in the end made it virtually impossible for the Christian missionaries to find a platform from which to deliver their messages. A law relating to religious bodies made all church property held by any but Japanese confiscable.

During this same period the god-shelf, badge of Shintoism, was more and more forced into every church, school, and home, even of those organizations and families which had been Christianized.

On a shelf in a conspicuous corner of the main room would be placed physical objects said by the Shinto priests to represent Divinity. To these objects offerings would be made of bowls of rice, leaves. Prayers would be said before the shelf.

The rites of Shinto crept more and more into the affairs of all the churches. Dr. Foote says, including the State-established United Church, which was devised to take the place of the various other churches not related to Shinto. He tells of a Japanese bishop of a certain Christian church going to the Meiji shrine in Tokyo to announce to the Mikado the imperial ancestors, including the "sun goddess," that the Christian council had been duly opened. This Japanese was a graduate of a well-known United States university.

Dr. Foote sees Shinto, under the artificial pressures built up by the military to enforce reverence of the Emperor, as the exaltation of every human appetite, of revenge. He says it includes no moral code, no ethical code, but an exaggerated, fanatical creed of "loyalty to the Emperor," a loyalty dictated rigidly by the military.

"The imperial way," a sort of Japanese version of the essence of Adolf Hitler's scheme of world domination, according to this learned and widely-experienced missionary, implies supremacy of the imperial ancestors and their descendant, the ruling Emperor, over all "lesser breeds." These so-called "lesser breeds," he says, mean all other peoples and races, including the Germans—at some future time.

To make this Emperor-worship hypnotically habitual, Dr. Foote relates, portraits of the monarch are established in many places, especially in all school grounds, and all must bow whenever they pass. To fail to bow is lese-majeste, and punishable.

The United States has rampant militarism in Japan as its major enemy in the Pacific, Dr. Foote believes. That must be crushed utterly before peace can come again to this half of the world. He also emphatically believes that the artificial, enforced wedding of Shintoism to the designs of the military, compelling a perverted and hypnotic worship of the person of the Emperor as infallible and divine, must also be crushed so that it cannot rise again.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to: Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, post-paid to all countries:
One year, \$12.00
Six months, \$6.00
Three months, \$3.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of Publishing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 15 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 123-1233 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 331 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 58 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Berlin W. 8, Behnstrasse, 34.
GENEVA: 18 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 300 Fifth Avenue
Chicago: Suite 2300, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami: 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis: 611 Olive Street
Kansas City: 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco: 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle: 1234 Fifth Avenue
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris: 58 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva: 18 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 331 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Australia and New Zealand: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1942



Triangle Photo Service

"... our colored allies—and that is by many millions most of our allies—are troubled in their secret hearts. They will not fight for us unless they are convinced that we are fighting for their freedom as well as our own.... They have a past to remember, and to defeat.... The real battle cry.... It is freedom for all. Freedom and human equality. We had better proclaim it while there is yet time, while we ourselves are yet free people...."

What We Are Fighting For in the Orient

By Pearl S. Buck

I TAKE IT that today there is very little divergence in our American answer to the question, "What are we fighting for in the Orient?"

The answer is, We are fighting to defeat the Axis. But this is a very comprehensive answer, a broad statement of a general aim. Well, then, let us say, as it is commonly said, that, like England, we are fighting for national survival, knowing that if the Axis wins, our life as we now know it, and as we now like it, cannot go on unchanged. We are therefore fighting to maintain and to defend our standards of living. We are fighting to keep the sea lanes open, and to prevent their control by the Axis, so that raw materials can come in from the Orient, and trade be maintained with the Orient. We are fighting to defend what we have in the Orient, our political and economic outposts.

But we are not only fighting for ourselves. We are fighting for our allies in the Orient in the same sense that they are fighting for us—the British, the Chinese, the Dutch. We have, too, a duty in the Philippines which will not be accomplished until we have seen them independent, as we have promised. Furthermore, certainly, we believe

that it will be better for the Orient itself if the Allied Nations rather than the Axis Nations win. We believe that whatever the faults of the Allied Nations in the Orient, what has happened in the past is much better than what would happen if the Axis should rule there in the future.

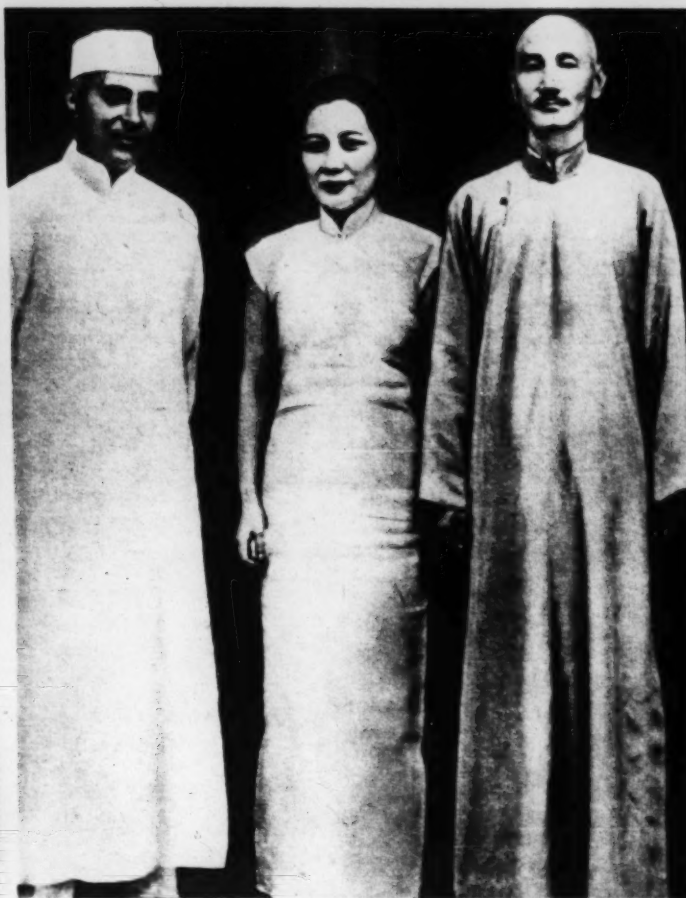
Though the United States has not actually ruled very much of the Orient, yet even we have had a weighty political effect there, especially in China, and that influence has always been on the side of a China that was protected to a certain degree for self-development in the modern world. Not only the United States but Britain, too, has had a policy very enlightened in comparison to that which Japan has had. In the anger which Chinese felt at the closing of the Burma Road for three months by England in 1940, it is sometimes forgotten how England recognized the new Chinese Government in 1926, and in the years following was voluntarily returning to China some of those concessions and special privileges which had been hers under other regimes.

In India, too, whatever the grave faults of imperialism, it must be remembered that under Britain there has developed a strong and healthy national movement under

such men as Gandhi and Nehru. These men would not be alive today had Japan been the ruler of India instead of England. The proof of this as a fact is to be found in Korea, where Japan does rule and where no nationalist leader has continued. The true greatness of Britain lies in the fact that though the strongest imperialism of our times has been British, yet that imperialism has nevertheless allowed freedom as a principle still to exist. Under British rule, India has developed as a nation asking today for independence. Under Japanese rule, India would have sunk into a state of utter subjection.

To defeat the Axis therefore is to defeat the sort of tyranny which would forbid the growth of independence anywhere. When we make the defeat of the Axis our war aim, we are then fighting a war of independence on a scale hitherto unknown. We like to think that our victory would establish independence in the world.

This seems very clear to Americans. I wish it were as clear to everyone else in the world, to the allies of the United States, and to its enemies. I wish, for instance, that it were possible somehow to convey to the people of Germany and Italy and Japan that if the Axis were defeated,



THEY FIGURE IN INDIA'S QUEST FOR FREEDOM

Mohandas K. Gandhi (Left), Congress Party Spokesman; P. J. Nehru, Former President of the National Congress Party, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and Her Husband, China's Generalissimo

they would not be crushed but would share in the independence that we are fighting for ourselves. I don't know the people of Germany and Italy very well, but I do know the people of Japan, and I am sure that if they could be brought to believe that the defeat of the Axis would mean freedom to them, it would have a powerful effect upon them. They believe now that their independence would be forever lost if the Allied Nations win. But we have no way of making our enemies believe that our victory would mean their freedom as well as ours. Naturally enough, they think that if they are defeated they will be crushed. They, too, are fighting for their existence, even as we are. There is no way, it seems, of making them believe that we may both exist on this earth. It is we or they, as things now stand.

But it is perhaps inevitable that enemies so view the outcome of a war. What is more important to us now is what our allies in the Orient think of our war aims. What do the millions of India think, the 350,000,000 of dark-skinned people? What do the 450,000,000 of the yellow-skinned people of China think? These millions number far more than we do. These are our allies. There are also the millions of Russia, our allies against Hitler, but not against Japan, millions of mixed race and no color prejudices. Are these allies of the United States satisfied with its war aims?

With the aim of national survival, yes, they are satisfied. China is fighting for her national survival and so is Russia. India is demanding the right to national survival by first being recognized as a nation. The Philippines see their nationhood promised and they fight for the survival of that promise. So upon survival we are all agreed.

But our allies are not so interested in fighting for the survival of our standard of living. That is our own private part of this war. To the Russians and Chinese and English, ours has been a fabulous standard of living as remote from theirs as a millionaire's is from a farmer's. Our high standard of living has not benefited them much in the past and they therefore are not inclined to be hopeful about it in the future. It is not true, judging from past experience, that when some are rich, all are thereby richer. It seems more often true that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer, among nations as among men. Let us therefore not try to press upon our allies our private war aim of maintaining our standard of living. We might say that they ought to fight to maintain their own standard of living. But that argument,

too, if we are wise, had better be avoided. The standard of living in the countries of our three great allies—China, India, and Russia—is already so low that silence is best.

But freedom of the seas is a good war aim. Trade helps everybody. Let us therefore speak of the freedom of the seas. Unfortunately, our best customer in the Orient was Japan, and she is our customer no more. China was only potentially a good customer, for because of her size, her self-sufficiency, and her low standard of living, our trade with her never became what we hoped it would. The same is true of United States trade with Russia. It seems that trade is only at its best between peoples whose standards of living are more nearly equal. England, of course, has made good profit out of India. I believe it was Winston Churchill who once said that two out of every ten Englishmen depend upon India. But as the world has been going in recent centuries, our allies have not greatly benefited by our freedom of the seas. Still, it is a good war aim, and they might profit from it more in the future. Besides, freedom on the seas is a good thing for those who also have freedom on land.

As to maintaining our political and economic outposts in the Orient, I am again very doubtful of our allies. Will they help us to maintain those outposts? No, I think not. Even though we win a victory in this war, I fear we must prepare ourselves for a future which will not allow us those outposts. China is not going to say much now while there is a war going on in which she is glad to have our involvement, but we must not look for her to help us keep any political and economic outposts after this war is over. Chinese make it pretty clear that when Japan is forced to give up her outposts and special privileges in the Orient, every other nation's special privileges and outposts will just be swept out the back door, too. China wants her country to herself, and so does every other people. We are having splendid co-operation from the Filipinos, but do not imagine for a moment that we would have it had we not promised them independence and given them a date for it. I think, under the circumstances, with the allies we have in the Orient, we had better not talk too much about maintaining our economic and political outposts. It would damage the war effort.

There now remains as a war aim the general feeling that it would be better for us to remain in the Orient than for the Axis to gain power there. I believe this certainly as an American, and yet I am uncomfortably aware that among our

allies there is not such wholehearted agreement on this point as I could wish. China agrees with us fairly well, and yet even China has reservations which she will not make known to us at this time. Fortunately for us, she has had such bitter experience with Japan that nothing will keep her from the determination to drive Japan from her soil. If Japan had been clever in her plans for her new order in Asia, she would have treated the Chinese people well while she conquered them, helped them instead of robbed them, and been better to them than the white man has been. She might then have won them over more easily. As it is, China will be our staunch ally so long as we are hers. In other words, we may count on China until Japan is driven off her soil. Beyond this I dare not prophesy.

But I am in a very difficult position. I am an American by birth and blood and loyalties, and yet I am often compelled to speak as a Chinese, because an accident of transportation took me to China when I was three months old and kept me there until only a few years ago. It is wholly accident that I know China rather better than I do my own country. Thus, though it is always a great honor to feel and speak as a Chinese, it would be simpler if I could only be an American. For China, to be accurately interpreted, cannot be spoken for by only one voice. If one Chinese I know, and a very fine and influential one, were to speak, he would say that in our allied cause we can count on Chinese loyalty to the last drop of Chinese blood. That is true so long as our war aim is simply the defeat of Japan. But there are other Chinese. I can think of another one I know, equally fine and equally influential in another way, who would say that China will fight for the allied cause so long as that cause is a truly democratic one and will give real freedom and human

equality to all peoples. He would say, this Chinese, that his country is fighting for freedom rather than for the defeat of anybody, and that after the war he and many Chinese like him want the peoples of Japan and Germany to be free, too. For such Chinese it is not enough merely to win a military victory—they want to establish freedom as a human principle in the world.

I should say, if I may speak for China, that this is the real wish of the Chinese people. They are determined to defeat the Japan militarists, but they do not hate the people of Japan. I have been humbled and amazed when I have talked with Chinese, many of them, after all these years of their bitter war with an invader, to discover that they have no hate for the Japanese people. They have a fierce hatred for the sort of man and mind which will invade another people. They will fight forever against the aggressive, military, warlike mind in the world which is responsible for injustice and suffering.

The real passion that I have discerned in the Chinese has been to have a world in which there can be peace and human co-operation. This to the Chinese is a war aim strong enough to have nerved them to a bravery, a courage, an endurance, which none of us has equaled. They have fought without hatred toward the Japanese people, but with intense hatred toward Japanese militarists who have made the war. Their aim is to do away with such men, driving them first from their soil and then from the world.

The freedom of their own country, then, is the first Chinese war aim. If it coincides with our aim to defeat the Axis, very well, it coincides as far as we let it. But after the Axis is defeated, they will still have freedom in their country—no political and

(Continued on page 13)

Turkey's Turn

By Derek Patmore

ISTANBUL, by Wireless
TURKISH NEUTRALITY may puzzle some foreign observers, but if one examines Turkish foreign policy since the outbreak of the war, one appreciates the fact that Turkey has followed a policy which remains one of the most clear-sighted of any country in Europe, whether belligerent or nonbelligerent. Undoubtedly Turkey has been favored by fortune and geographic position, but she would not have been able to maintain her present neutrality unless her Government had acted with the foresight it has shown in conducting the affairs of the Turkish nation during this critical period.

The success of the Turkish foreign policy rests upon two main points:

First, Turkey mobilized her army when war broke out in 1939, and since then the Turkish Government has made great sacrifices to increase the armaments and efficiency of this army. Thus Turkey is the one neutral power in Europe which has a large, highly trained army numbering more than 1,000,000 men and which would be powerful enough to sway the balance at a future moment in a great European battle.

Second, Turkey, despite the intense pressure to which she has been subjected by the belligerent powers, has managed to follow a foreign policy which is not unacceptable to all these warring nations.

Recently, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, summed up the subtlety of Turkish neutrality in an interview which he gave to an Italian paper, *Popolo di Roma*. Discussing reasons for Turkish neutrality, he said, "We are convinced that our neutrality is useful to all the belligerents and that no one will dream of attacking us, because the belligerents already have enough enemies, and not one of them has any interest in challenging our armed strength."

"The Turkish Government has over and over again given proof of the loyalty wherewith it follows its declared policy. Thus when Turkey accepted alliance with Britain, the condition was made that this pact should not be directed against Russia. Similarly, we asked agreement of our British allies before signing the pact of friendship with Germany last year."

A detailed examination of this last phrase of Saracoglu's will explain how the present neutrality of Turkey evolved. The tale of Turkish neutrality begins with Saracoglu's visit to Moscow during September, 1939. At this period Turkish policy was clearly defined and its main details had been laid down by Kemal Ataturk.

Suddenly, in 1938, Kemal Ataturk's policy, which has been followed by his successor, President Ismet Inonu, and the Turkish Government, can be summed up as follows: The new Turkish republic needs peace to complete the vast reforms started by Ataturk. But in order to maintain her neutrality and independence, Turkey must have good relations with her powerful neighbors. Ataturk had already established good relations between Turkey and Russia, and, foreseeing growing Axis actions in the Mediterranean, he projected a great alliance with the two greatest democratic powers in Europe—Britain and France. Ataturk's passing occurred before the Anglo-Franco-Turkish alliance was signed, but he laid the foundations for its signature. Ataturk also saw the dangers of territorial aggrandisements and counseled his Government, including Ismet Inonu, against the folly of attempting to regain lands lost by the Ottoman Empire. His motto was, "Turkey for Turks. Let us be united, free, independent, untroubled by unruly minorities."

When the war broke out, an unforeseen event had happened which upset Ataturk's political program—Soviet Russia had signed a pact with Nazi Germany. Therefore, Foreign Minister Saracoglu undertook a journey to Moscow during September to readjust the now traditional friendly relations between Russia and Turkey. During the Moscow negotiations, von Ribbentrop, it is understood, did everything to force Moscow to menace

the Turks and attempted to trouble the former good relations between Soviet Russia and Turkey. However, Saracoglu, with patience and firmness, eventually persuaded Molotoff and the Russians that friendly relations with Turkey were in the national interest of Soviet Russia, and he left Moscow with a friendship non-aggression pact, which was signed in Moscow in October, 1939. The signing of the pact was a triumph for Turkish diplomacy and a blow to Nazi intrigues. The Nazis received another setback when, on Saracoglu's return to Ankara during the month of October, the great alliance between Britain, France, and Turkey was formally signed.

At this period, it will be remarked, Turkey was acting as a nonbelligerent, and not as a neutral power. The sudden collapse of France during the summer of 1940 faced Turkey with another political crisis; but Turkey loyally stood by her alliance with the Democracies, although the fall of France deprived her of a valuable ally, and left her Syrian frontier undefended. However, the growing power of Germany forced Turkey to take a prudent course, and early in 1941 she became openly insistent on her desire to remain strictly neutral. At the same time, she did not stop arming or lessen her military preparations.

The times became even more critical for Turkey early in the summer of 1941. Hitler had overrun the Balkans and Nazi troops were on Turkey's Thracian frontier. Southwards, Vichy France was about to hand over Syria to the Axis powers. Russia had not come into the war. Still Turkey, although neutral, did not waver. Indeed, all through April and May, 1941, Turkey was getting ready to defend her territory. Thousands of children were evacuated out of Istanbul, and it looked as if Turkey would be attacked.

Looking back, people may wonder why Hitler did not attack Turkey during the summer of 1941. The answer may be given that the Turkish army was ready, and Hitler's was ready, and Hitler already was planning his Russian push; however, Germany had made sure of Turkey's neutrality before undertaking the Russian campaign. Therefore the much-discussed pact of friendship between Germany and Turkey was proposed to the Turkish Government by Von Papen and was signed during June. Ironically, this pact, made with the consent of Britain, satisfied both parties at the time. Germany was relieved of any fear that Turkey might help Russia, or be used as a base for Allied attack against her southern flank, and Turkey was reassured for the time being that Germany was not going to attack her. Any fears that Turkey might have had as to Soviet designs on Turkish territory were removed by the knowledge that Russia would be fully occupied defending her own vast territories.

Faced with a tremendous decision, Turkey chose the wisest path and has maintained her neutrality. Moreover, as Turkey controls the Dardanelles, she helped Russia, because the Axis fleet was denied entry to the Black Sea, so the Soviet fleet remained supreme in these waters so vital for Russia.

Today, Turkey's policy of armed neutrality has been amply justified. Her situation is much stronger than it was a year ago. Syria, Iraq, and Iran have been occupied by the Allies, and therefore Turkey's southern and southeastern frontiers are protected. Germany's great striking power has been blunted by her tremendous losses on the Russian front, and now Turkey is receiving American armaments under the lease-lend act, her army is better prepared than it was at the commencement of the war. At the present time, neutral Turkey helps the Allies by barring the route toward the Mideast, and she is determined to remain neutral. Whether the tremendous events to be expected during the coming months will allow her to continue this policy remains to be seen.



Authenticated News, AP, Wide World

TURKEY STANDS ON GUARD

An Army Sentinel Amid the Minarets of Istanbul; Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey; Turkish Files on Parade



CYCLING ON THE CAMPUS, WELLESLEY

Wide World

Pedaling to Victory

By Harlan Trott

PARK
HERE!

PLANS ARE AFOOT to make bicycle riding a required sport at Harvard University. This is not so funny as some of the more muscular members of its athletic menage seem to imagine. Take it from Harold Frankel, a Harvard man himself. In undergraduate days, a strong and nimble exponent of the catch-as-catch-can school of intercollegiate wrestling, Mr. Frankel now has a half-nelson on a bicycle business partnership in Harvard Square, handling some 15,000 rentals a year.

Bicycling, Mr. Frankel asserts, is sure to become required sport for millions of adult Americans.

This view is borne out by the lively effect automobile tire and gasoline restrictions have had on bicycle sales and rentals in recent weeks. It is significant that just when Secretary Ickes was about to toll official curfew on New England gas stations, bicycle dealers throughout that area were telling people the sad news about a sudden bicycle shortage.

Sales folk in department and retail mail-order stores, hardware and sporting goods places, pointed to racks depleted of all but a few underslung, overweight models freighted with gadgets and bright-work designed to catch the fifth-grade eye. And right when the run was on full tilt, the very British dealer in Boston for a celebrated Manchester bike maker was seen trying to hold off an incipient mob with one left-over, little-girl's model.

Certainly the War Production Board's order of April 2, freezing all bicycle sales until a rationing system can be worked out, did not take the public by surprise.

Apparently bicycles have never looked more appealing to people than right now, when so many drivers are getting down to the fabric on all four. Word that the Government has finally got the situation straightened out is good news to prospective bicyclists, many of whom already have gone a-rummaging under the attic eaves in the deluded hope that the old tandem isn't really so warped and rickety as they remembered it to be. Already the spring highways are burgeoning with relics of our prehistoric two-wheeled past. Now and then you can spot one whose owner has dusted 40 years off the yellow wooden rims and added a twentieth-century accessory or two to the outfit. They have the long, lean look of a Currier & Ives trotting horse.

Evidently the model of yesteryear had something. Because the standardized one which the War Production Board has authorized manufacturers to start making is not unlike the type the older generation

rode in the days when stocking caps and forsythia mustaches were in full flower.

The Victory bike, as the WPB calls the wartime model, made its debut in a special television broadcast late in March. Apparently there's a lot of engineering refinement secreted in its general design. The first thing you notice about the Victory model is its lightness. The official limitation order restricts the bike to 31 pounds.

The weight factor has a two-way advantage. Primarily, it is intended to save critical metals for the war industry. The WPB estimates that the standardized, gadgetless model will net a saving of 22 tons of nickel, 17 tons of tin, 590 tons of copper and alloys, 5 tons of cadmium, and steel enough to build 1,300 army tanks. The lightweight Victory will also save "wear and tear" on the rider. Any seasoned bicycle tourist will tell you, the lighter the bike the easier the trip.

The WPB sanctioned the Victory with an eye to the greater general need for transportation no less than recreation. No manufacturer can make a bike that measures less than 20 inches from the crank hub to the top of the saddle-post staff. This is definitely an adult dimension. It means the Government has practically forbidden the making of children's bicycles for the duration.

The 1,800,000 bicycles produced in American factories last year were designed primarily for children. They had balloon tires, trick lights, fancy handle bars, battery tanks, electric horns, and other gadgets. All that is out. But while it appears the youngsters may have to wait until after the war for a new bike, some

dealers think that manufacturers may get around the present restriction by shortening the pedal cranks. Taking two inches off the cranks would bring the pedals within reach of a much greater juvenile market. On the other hand, the shorter the crank, the harder the pedaling, presumably.

Uncle Sam says the Victory model must have a "diamond-shaped frame, or when intended for use by women, with a drop-shaped frame." Critical metals are out, but chromic acid for plating may be used on seat posts, handle-bar stems, adjusting nuts and screws and cranks. Zinc-treated wire may be used for spokes. Lighting equipment may contain such "prohibited material" as is absolutely necessary to satisfy minimum safety requirements.

Tires and tubes are not to exceed 1.375 inches in diameter. This is a narrow tire, another good throwback to the pioneering days of bicycling. The inner-tube type simplifies puncture repairs. And the narrow tire makes pedaling easier. On loose-surfaced rural roads, the narrow tire will skid quicker than a balloon tire. Otherwise the balloon tire doesn't compare with the narrow tire in the wartime scheme of ersatz transportation.

The Government is allotting sufficient rubber to manufacturers to provide the tires for all the bicycles the industry is authorized to produce under the present system. The present code, which remains in effect until June 30, permits bicycle manufacturers to turn out the new model at the rate of 42 per cent of its average yearly capacity. Average production is based on each manufacturer's total 1941 output.

It is believed the Government's limitation order allows manufacturers to offer the public a choice of hand or coaster brakes and of an extra low-gear attachment which a leading coaster brake manufacturer has perfected. The gear can be incorporated into the coaster brake. Now that the war has held up distribution of the popular English three-gear device, demand for the domestic gadget has increased. The bicycle gear-shift is a "must" for most two-wheeled tourists.

With economy the wartime watchword for every means of individual transportation, many bicycle owners are naturally giving more thought to the proper use and care of their bikes. Here is what Mr. Frankel and his partner, Benjamin F. Olker, recommend for wartime bike riders:

Oil your bicycle often.

Take down the working parts once a year and pack the ball bearings in grease. Keep your tires pumped up.

Don't bother with the tire gauge; keep pumping until you can no longer dent the tire by pressing down with your thumb.

What will the standardized bike cost? As yet, the price ceiling hasn't been announced. But dealers expect it will retail for not over \$39.

Youngsters who can work the Victory's 20-inch reach may not think much of this olive-drab, pneumaticized gazelle, considering their pretty general liking for a bike that looks like a motorcycle. But a good many thousand grown-ups in war factories, who won't be able to drive cars much longer, are all set to pedal their way to where the Victory bike implies that America is headed.



A CONNECTICUT BIKE TRAIN

DURING THE FIRST YEAR of the war, when the late Lord Lothian was still British Ambassador to the United States, a tall, handsome Australian used to breeze into the palatial British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue and ask to see His Majesty's envoy. Since he frequently had made no advance appointment and Lord Lothian was a busy man, the gentleman would often be asked to wait.

But since sitting quietly and waiting is apparently not an outstanding trait among active Australians, the visitor used to make it a point, much to the displeasure of protocol-observing Britishers at the Embassy, to hie himself to the ambassadorial swimming pool for a quick and uninvited dip. In fact, there has always been a strong suspicion that this cool pool was almost as potent a factor in bringing the Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey, the former Australian Minister in Washington, to the British Embassy as was official business.

There'll probably be many a time during the coming months when Mr. Casey, now the British Minister of State for the Middle East, will think back upon his cool dips in the Embassy pool. For it's doubtful if Mr. Casey's new position in Cairo will leave him much time for anything but war work, regardless of the Egyptian heat.

Moving into a position without precedent for an Australian, Mr. Casey may well be the pivotal key upon which will depend successful British resistance in a vast region from Libya to India and from Turkey to Ethiopia. Perhaps more than any other spot on the earth today, the British-dominated Middle East is the center of World War II. Certainly, it will be through this area that the eastern and western ends of the Axis will finally meet; if their plans mature.

And the ability with which Mr. Casey handles his new work may determine in considerable measure whether these grandiose German-Japanese plans flower, or whether they are stopped by Allied steel or by the unity of Middle Eastern peoples. Dealing with a world which has no great love for British rule, but which conceivably can be convinced that British tutelage is much preferable to Axis suppression, it is up to Mr. Casey to see that the home front of the many Moslem races occupying this strategic North African region be made to stand firm behind the British when the hour of crisis arrives.

No greater proof could be had either of Mr. Casey's ability or of London's trust in him than his selection for this key position. Never before has London given such a position of Empire-wide importance to an Australian. And it did so against the open opposition of the Australian Government, which was loath to lose Mr. Casey's services in Washington.

But stepping into a diplomatic situation without precedent should come fairly easily to Mr. Casey by now. It was much the same when he came to Washington some two years ago. Up to that time the Australian Government not only had had no full-rank diplomatic representation in Washington, but it had not had it in any other country.

The novelty of his position was no handicap to the new envoy, however. Almost immediately he became, by popular consent, one of the best-liked and most effective members of the diplomatic corps. Genial, frank, and straight-to-the-point, Mr. Casey not only won an open ear at the State Department for his country's wishes, but he also brought it good will at most of the Capital's social parties, where action in diplomacy is frequently decided upon.

Sent to Washington with the definite and paramount purpose of convincing the United States Government and the American people that the United States and Australia were linked together indissolubly when it came to security in the Pacific, the former Australian Minister can be said, without any question, to have laid the foundation for the practical aid now being sent from this country to his own menaced homeland.

Although he did not succeed in bringing the United States into an open defensive alliance with Australia prior to the Dec. 7 attack, Mr. Casey's prodding of the State Department, White House, and War and Navy Department did result in a formation of joint defensive and offensive plans against Japan which are now being put into effect and whose

Australia's Number One Envoy

By Joseph G. Harrison



HE LEFT THE PLANE BEHIND



SUNDAY WITH THE FAMILY



A DATE AT THE WHITE HOUSE



© Harris & Ewing, Associated Press

AUSTRALIA'S RICHARD G. CASEY



TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY

existence has been of great benefit to both countries and to the cause of world-wide democracy.

In addition, Mr. Casey was an immediate and enthusiastic supporter of his Government's proposal that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be removed from the Philippines and placed in full charge of all United Nations' land, sea, and air forces in the southwestern Pacific. In such a move, the Australian envoy saw confirmation of his thesis that defense in the Pacific was indivisible and that the important thing was not whether an American, Australian, British, or Dutch official was given command, but that all Western nations interested in the Pacific join hands, and arms, and work in unison against the common foe.

The Minister's prescience in regard to the Pacific situation was not, however, the only factor dictating his choice as top British representative in the Middle East. Valuable as is diplomatic skill, the highest-ranking civilian in a war zone must also have practical experience in military affairs.

This Mr. Casey has—in abundance. Although but 24 when the World War I

broke, Mr. Casey served on the staff of General Bridges, who was in charge of the opening operations of the disastrous Gallipoli campaign, when the fighting qualities of the Anzacs were first recognized. Leaving the army with the rank of major, Mr. Casey had also been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order and with the Military Cross.

While he had at first planned to become an engineer, Mr. Casey soon found that he was cut out to serve his country in more conspicuous ways. From 1924 to 1931 he resided in London as liaison officer between the Australian Government and the British Foreign Office. Returning home, he did not serve in Britain again until November, 1939, when he represented Australia at the London Conference on the Conduct of the War.

Back in Australia, he had the envied reputation as a politician who always carried his electoral district with ease, being a member of the House of Representatives for Corio from 1931 to 1940. In 1933 he entered into a more important Government role, becoming Assistant Federal Treasurer, a post which he held

until 1935, when he became Treasurer. To many an Australian-in-the-street Mr. Casey is remembered as the man who put through a new income tax law which, for the first time, touched the lower brackets.

Although holding the post of Treasurer until 1939, Mr. Casey became Minister in charge of development in 1937. In this position he was charged with finding means for increasing the exploitation of the Commonwealth's great reserve of untapped raw materials. In 1939 he became Minister for Supply and Development, a position he held until coming to the United States early in 1940. As Minister of Supply and Development, he had to see to it that industry at home produced for the "Aussies" abroad.

A skilled aviator, Mr. Casey had to leave his plane in the United States when he and Mrs. Casey embarked for Cairo. Also left behind were the two Casey children—Jane Alice Camilla and Richard Charles Donn.

Although both Canberra and Washington will miss Mr. Casey's skill and charm at the Australian Legation, officials in both capitals expect to hear the best of reports on his new job in Cairo.



War in Canada's Ballot Box

By Bruce Hutchison



CANADIAN DEMOCRACY IN ARMS

Some of McNoughton's Men (Top) Leaving a Canadian East Coast Port En Route to England; Ballot Boxes (Inset) for Troops Who Vote in "Absentia"; These Troops (Above) Are Awaiting Entrainment for a West Coast Port

ON APRIL 27 Canada will undertake a plebiscite which few people outside the country will understand. The electors will be asked simply whether they are ready to free the Government from its old pledge not to use the power of conscription for overseas military service. By a solemn promise, given at the latest election, the Government is forbidden to invoke overseas conscription. To break the pledge now, Premier King says, would be to violate the first principles of democracy for which the war is being fought. On the political side the breach of the 1940 pledge would be dangerous to the unity of the country.

A third of the Canadian nation is of French race. Almost solidly it is opposed to overseas conscription, which, by many French Canadians, has been called a symbol of English-speaking domination. Quebec supported the King Government on the assumption that there would be no conscription.

Whether conscription for overseas service will be used will depend on the necessities of the war. Mr. King refuses to say. He asks only to be freed of his pledge. He does not ask for a vote on the straight issue of conscription. All this cumbersome maneuver, which seems so strange to out-

siders, is part of Mr. King's many years' labor to unify the Canadian races. His efforts, the success of his career are moving to a vital test. If Quebec votes strongly in the negative and the rest of Canada strongly in the affirmative, which may well happen, and if Quebec still refuses to accept conscription, Mr. King will face the most difficult problem of statesmanship in his long administration.

Thus Canadians from coast to coast knew this April that their nation had reached a great turning point in its history. They had plenty of evidence for this belief apart altogether from the conscription plebiscite. They had it in the shape of military preparation, in the danger of attack on their shores, in war taxes and, most of all, in the course of their daily lives.

While preparations for the plebiscite were under way, the Government ordered what amounts to a revolution in the society of Canada. The process, which goes far beyond anything yet proposed in the United States, is at once military and economic.

On the military side, the Government imposed its first substantial measure of actual conscription by preparing to draft all able-bodied, unmarried men and child-

less widowers between the ages of 21 and 30 and indicating that this age could be raised later on. These men can be used at present only in North America, but if the plebiscite yields an affirmative vote they can be sent to any war theater. For the present they will form part of a new defense force of two mobile divisions to be used on either coast of the country. Apart from these defense forces, the Government calls for the enlistment of about 200,000 men in the Army, Navy, and Air Forces in the next 12 months, making a total enlistment of well over 600,000. Should the plebiscite permit it to do so, the Government would be in a position to secure this enlistment by compulsion, if that proved necessary. At the moment, voluntary enlistment is adequate.

More disturbing to the ordinary Canadian household is the Government's over-all man-power program, which, for the first time in Canadian history, involves the principle of compelling men to do jobs selected by the state. Mr. King calls it a plan of negative compulsion, but in practice the compulsion will be very real for many people. The first class to feel it will be farm labor, which is forbidden to seek other kinds of work. A farm worker is not "frozen" to any par-

ticular farm, but he is "frozen" in his usual occupation, unless he can get an official permit to leave it. Such a drastic step, unprecedented in Canada, is necessary to solve an acute labor shortage in agriculture.

The indirect principle of compulsion applies to a very large group of able-bodied men between 17 and 45 years of age. They are forbidden to seek employment in a wide variety of industries which can be operated by older men or by women. While men of military age now employed in these occupations are not compelled to leave them, many will do so. Where essential industries need skilled workers, they will be asked to leave their nonessential jobs, and when they do so their employers must guarantee to rehire them after the war. As many luxury trades reduce their operations, or close, the next year will witness a heavy movement of men into the essential war industries if they are not conscripted for the fighting services.

In sum, the Government's present plan calls for 300,000 more persons, some of them women, for the overseas fighting forces and war industries during the next 12 months, but these plans are being increased all the time. A year hence, a minimum of 1,300,000 Canadians will be engaged directly in the war. Probably the number will be much greater.

The last few months have witnessed a rising demand from the Canadian people for an intensified war program. The Government answers with its new man-power plan, which most Canadians think has been rather too long in coming. Its program is an admission that Canada is still not using all its available resources in the war, and this fact has lately been revealed by economists who have studied the figures of national income and national expenditures. While the Government has said that Canada was spending 44 per cent of its income on the war, competent experts have lately declared that the figure was nearer 30 per cent. The Government, they believe, underestimated the income and overestimated the expenditure.

Whatever the precise condition here, Canada has been hearing from one of its most powerful men, Donald Gordon, the obvious truth that instead of economic hardship it has been experiencing a boom, a "buying spree." As the man responsible for holding down Canada's price ceiling, Mr. Gordon has lately forecast more drastic changes in the life of the Canadian household than any yet outlined by the Government. So far, the price ceiling has held, despite the demand for goods, but if it is to hold permanently, Mr. Gordon says, there must be less pressure on the dwindling supply of consumers' goods. If the people do not abandon their buying spree voluntarily, Mr. Gordon is ready to adopt the ultimate method of over-all rationing.

A year ago, the Canadian people might have considered this a minor threat, which they could safely disregard. Now they know from Mr. Gordon's performance in the last three months that he will do exactly what is necessary to hold the price ceiling, which is the basis of the nation's whole war economy.

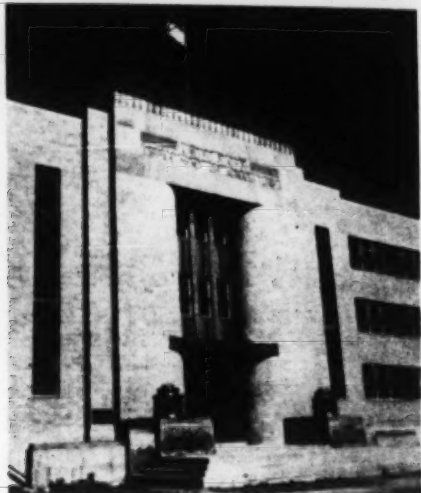
Thus, starting now, the Canadian housewife will begin to feel the pinch of shortages in many familiar goods, and she may find her share of all goods fixed by the state, just as gasoline already is strictly rationed throughout Canada.

From all this it is clear that the conscription plebiscite is more important as a symbol of total war than it is likely to be in its actual effect on war performance. As such a symbol it is regarded by the Canadian people. An affirmative vote on April 27 will hardly affect the Government's war program, which has been laid down already, but it will give an immense lift to the country, it will remove much misunderstanding of Canada's position in other countries.

Of Canada's decision to use its ultimate resources in the war there can be no doubt. It is made already and implicit in the Government's new program. But whether the round-about method of plebiscite will assure Canada of continued national unity for the rest of the war is a question for the statesman's hope, not for prophecy.

Laboratories Down on the Farm

By Dorothea Kahn



**NORTHERN REGIONAL RESEARCH
LABORATORY**

IT LOOKS LIKE A BIG FACTORY out on the prairie that spreads away from the corn belt city, Peoria. It's a many-windowed, U-shaped structure in the most modern design. But inside, instead, rows upon rows of laboratories and lab study rooms, 162 in all, with intent men poring over test tubes, reading gauges, making calculations. There are numerous offices, too, a library, and shops. Only in one part of the building is there anything like factory production, and that is in the pilot plant, where findings of the laboratory are given tests for practical commercial uses.

It is all part of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, one of four agricultural research centers in different parts of the United States provided for under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Each was established by the Department of Agriculture to carry on research on agricultural commodities. All of them have been in operation a little over a year. They are administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

The Peoria laboratory, located in the center of grain production, is giving major attention to finding new industrial uses, or more efficient industrial uses for corn and wheat, and the straw, cobs, hulls, and stalks left over when the grain is processed. We call them waste but there is no such thing as "waste" to a chemist. He speaks of them as "residues."

The Southern Laboratory, at New Orleans, is studying cotton, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. The Eastern Laboratory, near Philadelphia, is at work on apples, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, milk products, animal fats and oils, and hides, leather and tanning materials. The Western Laboratory, near San Francisco, is studying fruits and vegetables of its area as well as potatoes, wheat, poultry products, and alfalfa.

The novel thing about the work of all these centers is the co-ordination of effort. There has always been a considerable amount of experimentation in the field of chemurgy. In one place somebody is at work to find new uses for cotton; in another spot a group is turning corn stalks into paper, and so on. The Government has sponsored some of the research, the State Agricultural Experiment Stations some, and industry has done its share. But there was no united, integrated attack. Now there is.

Before starting to plan these laboratories the Department of Agriculture contacted some 1,400 research laboratories, public and private, doing work in this field, and learned where more research was needed. A program for the four new stations was mapped accordingly.

A comprehensive attack is being made at pre-determined points which, it is expected, will yield valuable and worthwhile results in the industrial utilization of agricultural commodities and by-products. "It is not a case of firing a shotgun in the dark," said Harry E. Roethe,

technical assistant to the director of the Northern Laboratory.

Now that the United States is at war, the research programs of the four Regional Research Laboratories have been geared to and centered on war needs, attempting to show industry how certain strategic or important materials can be made from agricultural products.

Right now the most vital job is to find substitutes for products no longer obtainable from foreign lands. Everyone asks, of course, about a substitute for rubber. Any hope of getting rubber from corn or wheat or corn cobs? the layman inquires anxiously. The Peoria laboratory people have developed rubber-like substances from certain agricultural commodities that look promising, but state that their research has not yet reached the stage where any information can be released concerning the process or the possibilities of establishing it on an industrial scale.

Then there is the gum which the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving uses on postage stamps and the flaps of envelopes. This gum is made from tapioca starch, an imported root. The technicians at Peoria think the corn fields of Illinois and Iowa might well supply a substitute.

Lend-lease takes up a big share of the supply of skim milk from which casein, an important protein, is derived. As there may be a shortage of casein for coating paper, for plywood, and paints, the laboratory experts are developing a substitute to be made from corn. They also hope to develop plastics from corn and agricultural residues. Low-cost building materials having insulating properties, cellulose pulp, specialty papers, and rubber intermediates are also being developed from these agricultural residues.

The farmer's dream—alcohol motor fuel from farm crops—is also receiving attention at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, which will soon be producing alcohol experimentally from corn and later on from potatoes for use as a fuel in internal combustion engines. Equipment in the pilot plant will be capable of producing 500 gallons of alcohol every 24 hours.

The whole field of industrial fermentation, except beverage alcohol, is being studied in connection with a collection of industrially useful micro-organisms which is said to be the largest of its kind in the United States and perhaps in the world. This "library" of micro-organisms, consisting of more than 3,000 species and strains of yeasts, molds, and bacteria, is stored in electric refrigerators in the Peoria laboratory.

Further, the laboratory people are designing a generator which will produce combustible gases from corn cobs, and they hope to perfect one which manufacturers will put on the market so that farmers can produce heating and cooking fuel from their own crop residues.

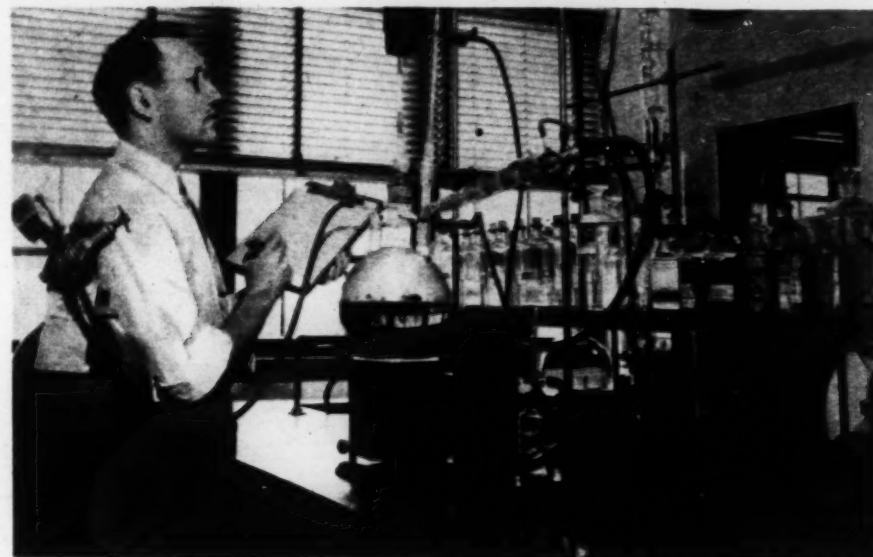
There are 190 people at work in this one regional laboratory, and a comparable number in the others. Dr. O. E. May, formerly director of the U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Illinois, is in charge of the Northern Laboratory. The research work under his direction is divided into eight main divisions, each with its chief, and within each division a variety of projects are being carried on.

But it isn't each researcher for himself, by any means. Everything is done by team work. Projects are all planned under supervision of Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief, and H. T. Herrick, Assistant Chief, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, and they have been carefully co-ordinated.

With this set-up every farmer can now feel that he has at his command facilities similar to that which du Pont or the Bell Telephone Company possesses for its own industry. Surely the problems of developing new industrial uses for farm crops must eventually yield to such research.



DR. O. E. MAY, DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORY



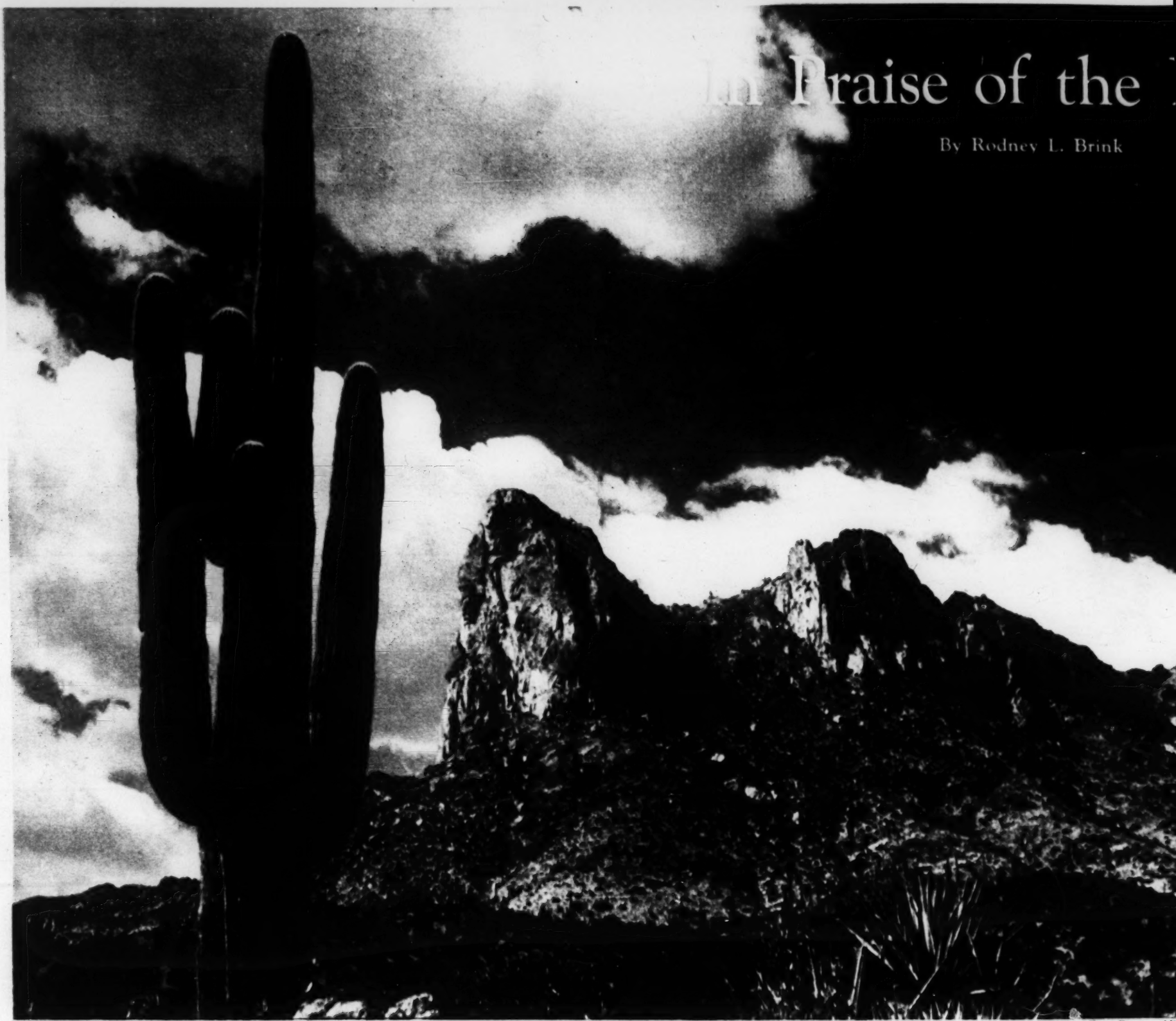
STUDYING THE ALKALI CONJUGATION OF CORN OIL



A LABORATORY TECHNICIAN OBSERVES MOLD TUBES



FRED C. RUSTENBACH, THE CHIEF GLASSBLOWER



In Praise of the

By Rodney L. Brink

SENTINEL OF THE DESERT: SAGUARO CACTUS ON ITS NATIVE HEATH, IN ARIZONA

Arizona Press Bureau, All

THE DESERT is great, and Randall Henderson is at least one of its major prophets. "The desert wears a grim mask," he says, "but he who once sees behind it, if he has any poetry in his soul, falls in love with the desert."

The soft-spoken, twinkling-eyed editor of *The Desert Magazine*, met in his uniquely desertian headquarters in El Centro, California, looking across a specimen-strewn table that centers his small office, imparts something of his own deep, glowing enthusiasm to the visitor.

He came to the desert because he liked it, stayed because he learned to love it. Now it is the center and circumference of his interest and his activities; it is his passion, his joy, and his livelihood.

The Desert Magazine, a nine-by-twelve-inch smooth-paper publication, is an artistic interpretation of the desert's moods and activities, its articles ranging from learned discourses in the field of natural science to the desert "whopper" stories of a mythical character called Hard Rock Shorty, its pictures frequently gems of camera art.

The magazine did not spring full-panoplied into the unique and enviable position it now holds. There were years when it was Randall Henderson's costly hobby, when the comfortable printing business he operates in El Centro supported the magazine's early financial recessions.

All is different now. The keen little, clean little magazine (no liquor or tobacco advertising) published 48 pages in March, and had a comfortable quota of advertis-

ing. Its net paid circulation is right around the 14,000 mark, and growing. It is a widely-recognized medium among those concerns and individuals who want to reach the desert-lovers of the United States.

The Desert Magazine has readers in all parts of the United States, and around the world.

"One fourth of the world's surface is desert," says Randall Henderson. His publishing goal is to make his magazine the spokesman, the prophet, if you will, for that vast area. At present, however, the scope of the magazine is more or less limited to the desert areas of the United States.

California, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington top the subscription list in that order. All of these have extensive desert areas. Would you like to guess the next State or two on the subscription list of *The Desert Magazine*?

New York is fifth and Illinois sixth. After that comes New Mexico, another desert State, and then the list goes on.

And why do people in the far-away cities, on the green farms of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and along the seacoast in New England—why do they like to read about the desert, and go there when they can?

"The desert holds a challenge to the thought of the courageous," says Randall Henderson. "It brings out the exploratory instinct in us all. Some at first have no deeper interest in the desert than its cow-

boy-romantic phase, but any interest is wholesome, and he who consistently seeks will at length find for himself some satisfactory portion of the answers to the desert's secrets."

For himself—one of the greatest desert "fans" of all—Randall Henderson has taken over the combined hobby and task of charting the many groups of what he calls "native palms." These are *Washingtonia filifera* (he says).

"A holdover from the day when this desert country was a tropical region," is Editor Henderson's word about the origin of the palms. "They antedated the arrival of the Spaniards in this region," he believes.

The charting of the palms has been chosen as a major enterprise by this desert lover undoubtedly because it gives exercise to his other special interests in the desert. He knows the geology of the desert, its flora, too, and he is fond of alpine climbing in the rock-walled canyons where some of the palm groves are found.

With rope, and pick, and map, he and a companion have encountered more than mere story-book adventures in some of the wilder reaches of the desert canyons. Such as, for instance, having to lower themselves over a dry waterfall, fully clothed, into a 10-foot pool of water, and having to swim out. He has found one palm grove containing three distinct generations of palms, and has on his list for early exploration a grove of dwarf palms.

"Those out-of-the-way spots are no place for tenderfeet," he says.

By the same token, the pages of *The Desert Magazine* are "no place for tenderfeet." The novices in love of the desert and its lore may read the magazine, but they cannot write for it. That honor is reserved for "those who know the desert at first-hand, and well."

When he started the magazine five years ago, one of the writers' magazines published for him a "copy wanted" notice, and Randall Henderson was "literally swamped with age-yellowed fiction manuscripts that must have lain in scores of trunks for years."

The experience made him conscious of the fact that the desert is greatly over-fictionized, and a diligent search now fails to reveal any fiction in the magazine's offerings. In the March issue the general headings were: Calendar (of desert events), photography, adventure (factual), botany, nature, field trip, art, poetry, art of living, wildflowers, history, letters from readers, landmarks, mining, desert news, books, hobbies, place names. All of these relating to the desert, of course.

Handling letters and inquiries from readers is sort of a hobby within a hobby within a flourishing business for Randall Henderson. He estimates that he answers 20 letters a day personally, and he does not handle all the mail.

Some readers want to know how they

e Desert



Bureau, All-Year and Auto Clubs of Southern California



SOME OF THE WASHINGTONIAN PALMS OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN NEAR PALM SPRINGS



BICYCLERS RELAX NEAR A PALM SPRINGS COTTAGE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

might make a living in the desert. There is no stock answer for most of the questions, but on this one Editor Henderson is always firm and emphatic: "Unless you bring your living with you to the desert you will have to earn it by the sweat of your brow."

Inquiries about "lost mines" are numerous. Many persons have crude maps or "have heard" about such mines. Some want to bring treasure-finding "doodle bugs" to search out lost mines or other treasure. "Those possessing these fabulous powers are usually 'broke' and need financing to do the job," says Editor Henderson.

Each spring after heavy or even average winter rainfall, the desert is carpeted with unbelievably large and brilliant masses of wildflowers. Their deep colors as of precious stones are spread over untold acres.

There are also beautiful stones and bits of petrified wood to be found by him who seeks. And under the sagebrush and greasewood, for a period of time during springtime, there are to be found miniature gardens of tiny flowers.

"There are many precious things in the desert," says Randall Henderson, its prophet, "but the real, the lasting values are those that cannot be carried away in pocket or pack-sack. The truly precious things are in the sunshine, the fresh air, the great and beautiful vistas, the flowers, the colors, the freedoms.

"Of these," he adds, "there are more than enough for us all."

Among the New Books

Ashley Dukes Surveys a Long Career in the Theater—A London Letter

The Scene Is Changed, by Ashley Dukes. London: Macmillan, 12s. 6d.
Moscow, '41, by Alexander Werth. London: Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d. New York: Knopf (as *Moscow War Diary*), \$3.
Thursdays and Fridays, by James Agate. London: Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.

LONDON

ASHLEY DUKES is a successful playwright. His comedy, "The Man With a Load of Mischief," ran at one of London's best theaters for hundreds of nights, and for a time brought him in an income of £1,000 a month. He has traveled at leisure all over the world, following the lure of the drama wherever it led him, to festivals at Salzburg and Malvern, to a lectureship in the theater in California, to Munich, to Athens, to Rome. He has seen nearly every play produced in London during the past 30 years.

He is himself a pioneer of the revived poetic drama, an enthusiast for the kind of producer's theater in which the author, the director, and the scene designer co-operate on equal terms in one grand synthesis, and he owns and runs his own theater, the Mercury, at Notting Hill, which is hardly farther from Shaftesbury Avenue than is Drury Lane itself. He has the unusual intellectual and aesthetic background of a natural scientist profoundly devoted to the theater.

"The Scene Is Changed" is, in consequence, a packed book. It is in one sense the story of Mr. Dukes's busy professional career. In another, it is a record—the best record I have ever seen—of the development of the theater between the two world wars; and in still another it is a statement, moderate, closely argued, and urbane, of certain theories of theater that have exercised a deep influence on the drama in recent years, though not so deep an influence as Mr. Dukes would wish. Finally, it is full of delight considered only as a narrative of travel, for Mr. Dukes can, with an

unfailing authority, evoke sights and sounds and the feel of towns and exotic and strange places.

He does not seem to have penetrated so far east as Moscow, where Alexander Werth spent the second half of last year. Mr. Werth did not go to Russia in the spirit in which Mr. Dukes traveled Europe and America. His primary quarry was war, not art. Himself

partly Russian, he was profoundly stirred by the German attack on the Soviets, and got to Moscow as speedily as he could to watch the progress of hostilities. Most commentators who have, up to now, written of their experiences during this war in Paris, Berlin, and London have done so in an essentially old-fashioned way. They have been unable to throw

off the mantle of their schooldays, in which they were taught that the only thing that mattered was politics, and the activities of courts and statesmen and armies.

The result is that even the best accounts we have had of life in Europe under Hitler have been written by men who have looked exclusively through the eyes of politicians at the sort of events that politicians like to look at. The idea that a nation—even a nation engaged in total war—spends all its time and energies talking and thinking war is a romantic misconception entertained by glibble journalists overwhelmed by the excited atmosphere of the chattering lobbies of expensive hotels. Even in the week after Dunkirk I doubt if more than 10 per cent of the British people gave more than 10 per cent of their minds to the contemplation of war. Had they done so, they would have been so racked with anxiety that they

would have been three parts of the way on toward losing it.

It is Mr. Werth's enormous and unique merit that he recognizes these things. He tells what plays the Russians went to see when the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow. He describes and criticizes the performances. He talks about the books the Russians read, and the exhibitions they go to see, leaving it in no doubt that the magnificent Russian morale is demonstrated nowhere more convincingly than in the Soviet's determination to continue in its ordinary way of life till the last possible moment.

At the same time he is fully conversant with all the winds of politics and the ebb and flow of military operations. He makes it clear that the Russians are by no means convinced the British are doing all they can to help them in the common struggle. He has an interesting passage on the black market in currency that the Soviet Government permits. He shows the iron discipline of an army in which the common soldiers are shot for misbehavior. A particularly interesting point is that the population of Moscow does not appear to have stood its comparatively trifling air raids as well as that of London did much bigger and more devastating attacks. Some Russians even went so far as to tell Mr. Werth that the Russian people could not "stand as much as the British." "Moscow, '41," is a brilliant and revealing book.

James Agate is a distinguished dramatic critic, a wit, and a personality. "Thursdays and Fridays" consists partly of articles on books written in the most popular of British newspapers, with a daily circulation of nearly 3,000,000. Mr. Agate has had to make literature compete in interest with sport and gossip and politics and all the other usual features of the tabloids. He cannot do so by writing as if for a learned review. His pen must cut capers. And very entertaining capers they are, too. But he never sacrifices his sense of values. He is true to high standards. The second part of "Thursdays and Fridays" is devoted to dramatic criticism, and the whole is exceedingly agreeable reading.

HAROLD HOBSON

Fugitives Through Albania

Flight in Winter, by John Clinton Adams. Princeton University Press, \$3.

MR. ADAMS' book is a graphic description of one of the most impressive epics in history, namely the withdrawal of the defeated Serbian army through Albania in the winter of 1915. The title is appropriately taken from the Bible verse, "Pray ye that your flight be not in winter." This Serbian retreat would have been terrible at any season; winter tempests doubled its devastations. Now, with a more gigantic war raging about us, this tragedy seems a mere episode. Serbia is suffering much more at present than it did in 1915. The background of 1942 makes the high light of 1915 seem almost drab. Nevertheless, the indomitable courage and high faith revealed in this book leave the reader deeply moved.

If one presumed to say where the first World War started and by whom it was provoked, he might say it began in the Slavic city of Sarajevo and was provoked by Serbs. The first country to be attacked was Serbia and the most heroic early resistance and counter-attack took place in Serbia. That was during December, 1914. The Austrians who had overrun a large part of Serbia were suddenly put to flight and the Serbian commander was able to announce that not a single uncaptured enemy remained on Serbian soil.

The following summer, Bulgaria entered the war and Serbia was attacked from three sides, as later in 1941. Its military force soon collapsed, but not its morale. Neither Government nor army capitulated. Though the situation seemed utterly hopeless, the soldiers left homes and families and retreated over the lofty, bare, snow-covered mountain ranges into Albania, barren, hostile, and devoid of provisions. From there the Serbs went to Greece, re-established their army, and fought for more than two full years. It was these fugitives through Albania who finally made the thrust that began the drive which brought the lines of the Central Powers crashing down, in the autumn of 1918.

Ever since, the unofficial title of "fugitive through Albania" has been held in great honor in Serbia. It has been a sign of extraordinary courage, fortitude, and determination. In elections, a candidate who had this distinction was sure of the voters' favor. This was a Serbian Valley Forge, with more bare feet, deeper snow, less food, darker prospects, more loneliness than accompanied ours.

How characteristic this fighting attitude is of the Serbs is shown by their present resistance to the Nazis. The sons of those Serbian

peasants, who preferred to withdraw through bleak, barren Albania rather than give up, are now fighting with General Draza Mihailovitch against Germans and Quislings.

The dramatic story is somewhat over-dramatized by the author. He has tended to out-epic this classic epic. The Serbs' winter flight is a lily that cannot be retouched.

Introducing India to America

My India, My America, by Krishnaraj Shridharani. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$3.75.

MR. SHRIDHARANI has one accomplishment that his master, Tagore, was never able to contrive. For all Tagore's great ideal of bringing together "India's tradition and Western science," the Indian sage never fully understood Western thought—he was too conscious of the "dehumanizing process" in the industrial civilization of the West for that. But his brilliant pupil finds no difficulty in developing a high percentage of true Americanization and with it a detachment of view toward both Americans and his own countrymen that one scarcely expects in a Hindu. Here is none of the dreamy obscurity often ascribed to Indian thought, but a clear-headed pragmatism that would have done credit to William James. Indeed the cold logic that Mr. Shridharani pours over American problems might well disconcert the Westerner whose thinking does not always follow the lines of simple logic.

The author opens in an entertaining autobiographical manner. He sat at the feet of Gandhi at the Ahmedabad Ashram and joined the Mahatma's "march to the sea," in 1930 acquiring at the same time a strong antipathy to the British raj. His deepest reverence, however, is reserved for Tagore, whose international university at Santiniketan he attended. He saw much of Nehru "the thoroughbred" and Patel "the peasant generalissimo." Then he went to America, in preference to Britain, as offering a completer form of the industrial age. But the book soon broadens out into the great questions that face India today.

India feels its ties with Britain changing. For the first time it is having to look out for its own interests in the world—to scan the horizon for friends. China sends its Chiang Kai-shek. Japan preaches its ancient kinship with Buddhism—shall India turn to the East? The author appends a chapter examining the strong ties likely to be forged with China. But his main theme is America and India's possible relationships with the West—the possibility of deriving good from industrialism without succumbing to the dehumanizing forces. Big industry and the government, he finds, tend to merge, so that vested interests cannot be weakened without weakening the

political system. Yet vested interests, left uncontrolled, lead to "dehumanizing oppression."

His solution is to universalize the Gandhi system of satyagraha, or non-violence. He argues that non-violence, non-resistance, or pacifism can be made as effective in the West as in the East. He elaborates in great detail a system of non-violence to be used either in India or in the West, against all oppression, whether from an armed invader or from vested interests at home.

The system is designed for democracies, so that the first purpose of satyagraha is to secure a majority. He believes that a minority should not attempt to impose its will by his method, but should first convert the majority. Nor does he believe that the individual should play the conscientious objector to military service, for such action, he explains, does nothing to help make the world safe for pacifism, which is a group issue and can be effectively handled only by the group.

One question that will occur to the Western reader after studying Mr. Shridharani's program of pressure by means of non-violence is how the author would expect a nation torn by sit-down strikes and other forms of non-co-operation to retain sufficient political cohesion to "keep itself out of chaos."

The great value of this work, however, is not so much in the specific reforms proposed as in the remarkable manner in which he uses his knowledge of America to present India, its masses and its leadership, to the West in a manner that appeals to Western understanding and sympathies. That is at least a necessary step toward bringing East and West together.

H. J. S.

Simon and Schuster announce for May the Inner Sanctum Edition of Tolstoy's "War and Peace," translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude, with a Foreword by Clifton Fadiman. Both Tolstoy's epilogues and his supplementary section, "Some Words About War and Peace," are included.

The book "Monterey Peninsula," which was noted in the Book Window on Dec. 27, was wrongly attributed to the Stanford University Press. It is published by James Ladd Delkin, Stanford University, California.

The Book Window

The Children's Anthology, Selected by William Lyon Phelps (Doubleday, Doran, \$3), calls together young personages of poetry and fiction—familiar ones from fairy tales, Shakespeare's plays, and the Bible, and deserving-to-be familiar ones from Plutarch, Sir Thomas More, and Henry James. Certain stories dating within the past 100 years may seem stilted and sentimental to readers of today; but that, as the compiler observes in his introduction, is a part of the interest.

Dunkirk, by Robert Nathan (Knopf, 50 cents). Ballad between paper covers of English schoolboy and his sister who took their boat and joined in the rescue work at Dunkirk. Not of the poetical quality of Mr. Nathan's customary work, but interesting because of subject.

Bonanza Railroads, by Gilbert H. Kneiss (Stanford University Press, \$3). An illustrated history of the romantic railroading that was done on five Western lines in the days of the silver and gold rushes.

KING JAMES VERSION BIBLES

- Size of
- Sunday School Edition
- of
- SCIENCE and HEALTH
- with Key to the Scriptures
- by
- MARY BAKER EDDY

• Cloth bound, black-face type, self-pronouncing. Bible paper, size 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 3/4 inches; uniform in style with Science and Health, Sunday School edition.

- Blue (02480) \$2.00
- Brown (02490) 2.00

QUARTERLY

• containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish, with English alternate pages.

- \$1.00 a Year
- Single Copy 25c

• Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

• The Christian Science Publishing Society
 ONE, NORWAY STREET
 BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

LITERARY SERVICE

• WANT manuscripts; all types, for criticism and revision; free reading; 10% on sales; circular, H. D. BALLENGER, 4820 Oakwood, Ph. HO. 1801, Hollywood, Calif.

• Literary Agents for 25 Years—We sell book stories, articles, verse, scenarios, plays; criticism and editing. Anita Diamant, Writers' Workshop, Inc., 280 Madison Ave. at 40th St., N. Y. C.

The Complete Sayings of Jesus—The Lord's Prayer—Regeneration

The Complete Sayings of Jesus as Recorded in the King James Version, assembled and arranged in sequence by Arthur Hinds, introduction by Harry Emerson Fosdick. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. \$1.

The Message of the Lord's Prayer, by Igor I. Sikorsky. New York: Scribners. \$1.25. Release, by Starr Daily. New York: Harpers. \$2.

OF THE MORE THAN 180,000 words of the New Testament, 20 per cent, 36,000, were spoken by Christ Jesus. These appear at unequal intervals throughout the four gospels. William Lyon Phelps says of "The Complete Sayings of Jesus" that it contains the most important truths ever uttered, and in the most beautiful prose the world has ever seen. These words of an eminent American scholar but corroborate the convictions of untold numbers of persons who have found in the words of the Nazarene the very bread of life, the staff which has sustained, healed, and comforted them under the most trying conditions, often at what seemed the most fearful odds. This fact justifies the author's compiling these sayings in an attractive volume with enough of the narrative to give connection to the spoken passages.

The appearance of this volume is especially timely, since there is inherent in the sayings of Jesus the remedy for all human ills, ills of government, of economic and financial systems, of social inequalities; in short, of every form of inharmoniousness from which humanity so greatly suffers. The need is to arouse the people to this great fact, and this handy book supplies the incomparable remedy in the most convenient form.

It is common practice to couple the name of an eminent person with some great achievement, with the most outstanding enterprise in which his ability has been recognized. Accordingly, the name of Igor I. Sikorsky has become

synonymous with a certain type of airplane, a machine at once practical and powerful. This reviewer happily recalls safely air-journeys about the Hawaiian Islands in "Sikorskies," an experience that led to the association of the name with sky transport and nothing else. It is with something of surprise that there comes to his desk a beautiful volume entitled "The Message of the Lord's Prayer," by Igor I. Sikorsky. Examination of the volume convinces the reader that the author is much more than an airplane engineer and inventor. He is possessed of a spiritual quality which has plumbed to a considerable degree the depths of this incomparable prayer.

In developing the innermost meanings of this most potent of all petitions, the author examines the situation which attaches to its utterance in an illuminating dis-

cussion, extending to some 67 pages. All will not agree with his logic or his conclusions, but none will deny the fine spirit in which this eminent inventor approaches a subject in which all humanity is or should be interested. No one can peruse this volume without

gaining an enlivened sense of what the Lord's Prayer means to a distinguished layman.

Starr Daily tells a remarkable story, in large measure biographical. With a frankness entirely devoid of any purpose to shield himself from the dark, debased,

and terrible career of his early years and even reaching into his middle life, he tells of his transformation into a God-loving man, who has been able to help many out of the darkness of depravity into the sunlight of righteous living. It is an appealing story, told with a simplicity and directness that makes it especially convincing.

A life of dissipation and crime landed Daily in prison, where he became a hopeless wreck. But a light shined in his consciousness, a ray of that ineffable light which has no solar origin but reflects the infinite Love which is God. Healed and physically regenerated, he was assigned to the hospital of the prison, where he saw many lifted out of distressing conditions, some thought to be incurable, by other than material means. In his efforts to express the method and technique of these healings, he is not quite clear. With him something of mystery attaches to these healings. And there is the same lack of understanding of the scientific spiritual healings recorded in the Scriptures.

The reader could wish that he had gone somewhat farther in his explanations of the experiences, and the impression rather obtains that while he is firmly convinced of the possibility of healing every type of discord through an act of faith, he does not quite grasp the divine Principle.

The author states frankly that, while he describes his own experiences, he does not undertake to "explain its mystery." What seems to him to be mysterious is clearly explained in the teachings of scientific Christianity, so clearly, in fact, that it removes all sense of doubt or uncertainty as to the Christ-way of solving humanity's manifold problems. The healings he describes, and there are many, can properly be classified as mental or faith healings. And while they have brought most desirable results physically, their results have been due to the mental transformation which Paul enjoined upon the early Christians.

The book is attractively written and none can doubt the sincerity of the author. His experience has been very real to him, and he deeply rejoices that whereas he was blind now he sees, although perhaps somewhat darkly.

A. F. G.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

SPANISH - FRENCH

Sensational method produces QUICK results. Guaranteed to teach or money back. PLAY THIS ENJOYABLE COURSE ALONE OR WITH OTHERS. Clothbound textbook and \$2.00 Postpaid 4 assorted decks of cards. Specify Language Desired.

RODALE PRESS, Dept. CS-3, Emmaus, Pa.

The Bel Canto Tradition

America's Musical Inheritance, by Anna Eugenie Schoen-René. New York: Putnam's. \$3.

SHOULD anyone bluntly ask regarding Mme. Anna Schoen-René's book, "America's Musical Inheritance," what it is all about, the shortest and plainest answer would be that it is about herself. It recalls her career in the character, principally, of singing teacher; and it deals largely with her doings in the United

States, first back in the 'nineties; when, a young German emigrant, she resided in Minnesota, becoming a naturalized citizen, and then in the 'twenties and 'thirties, when in the maturity of her reputation, she belonged to the musical colony of after the World War in New York. The title of the work may possess a certain fascinating force for her and may awaken a feeling of national pride in readers; but as far as any inheritance comes in for discussion, it is the European one under which the author grew up in Germany.

The chapters for the most part tell of illustrious singers and other musicians whom the author has known, the prevailing theme all the way through being that of vocal education. The main figure, after herself, that stands out in the parade is Pauline Garcia-Viardot, from whom Mme. Schoen-René received, as she duly explains, the traditions of Italian bel canto art. Her own especial interest for many years has been the training of the male voice, and she has long held a high place among pedagogues as a shaper of the technique of tenors, baritones, and basses in song and opera. At the same time, numerous women taught by her have gone out into the world interpreting Schubert on the concert platform and Mozart on the opera stage.

Bel canto is a craft, indeed, skill in which descends from Italian masters of the eighteenth century or some time more remote. Perhaps the voice, back along, learned something from the violin, when that instrument began to perfect itself at Cremona and elsewhere.

Writing in summary at the close of the book, Mme. Schoen-René expresses the view that aspirants for singing honors in the United States should be selected under the auspices of a foundation, on the basis of artistic worth and moral strength, and then given opportunity of learning their trade right. She speaks in this connection of a trust fund for pupils of her own which she has set up in the interest of advanced study and practice. A recommendation which she makes to young Americans desiring to pursue a career of music is the one often heard, and latterly, perhaps, well heeded, that they submit willingly to discipline such as regularly characterizes European conservatories.

W. P. T.

By the Author of "Bambi"

Good Comrades, by Felix Salten. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$3.50.

BECAUSE FELIX SALTEN created the memorable animals of "Bambi's Children" his shorter stories in "Good Comrades" will command attention, though being brief they may be enjoyed as much for Bambi's sake as for their own. They could hardly have the gradual building up of interest, the progress from interest to understanding and love, that made the earlier book an event in reading. Without the same impressiveness, and without quite the magic of all Salten's longer tales, these stories do show the same respect for animal life, and the writer's unique ability to transcribe the sensations of creatures of hearth and forest.

Felix Salten has known many dogs, for example, and writes about them as if they were friends

to be treated with respect. With discretion he approaches the mystery of the cat, and nowhere has the essential quality of that household guest been more acutely analyzed than in the passage: "Any relationship with human beings other than equality is impossible for the cat. What in her, then, is false or even stealthy? We must give up every sign of superiority and all demands. We must understand what it means when a free, proud, beast of prey, once a godhead, behaves herself toward us with such tenderness and amiability." The story of a kitten that was rescued from the lake and adopted by dog Treff is among the best of the collection.

Salten writes about a tiny snow-white rabbit, about Black Ant who came into the house on a flower and was as distraught about getting out as a man who had no passport; he writes about an old brown cow, and about a little falcon saved out of the ruthless hands of some children. He pities, but is not sentimental.

He himself has been obliged to leave his beloved Austrian forests and take sanctuary in Switzerland. The more reason, then, for him to make a crusade against those who would keep animals in captivity, exiles from their natural surroundings. It is difficult for him to believe in real humanity as long as there are pet shops like one which he describes, and as long as no one sees anything unjust in them. He feels the same way about animals in a zoo, innocent prisoners, caged for the amusement of human beings.

Yet this very man enjoys the sport of hunting. At least, he hunts, and defends it. There is never peace in the forest, he argues, always there are persecutors with tooth and claw to make attack, and a bullet is comparatively swift and merciful. The argument, one feels, is convincing only to a hunter. It may be noted, however, that the hunting trips, when he does nothing but observe, and refresh himself with the solitude and beauty of the woods, are most satisfying. "This standing alone in the stillness is filled with surprise and the precious charm of feeling fully alive. . . . We give ourselves over and listen. We do nothing but listen, and wait."

After all, the forest itself is his special theme — "the enchanting cleanliness of the air, the movingly fresh voices of all the free creatures, the tips of the trees touched by the first rays of the sun shining golden, the black points which are blackbirds sitting up there . . . giving forth their gentle melodic song of freedom"—for Salten that is hunting. To be alone with the forest!

W. K. R.

From Adam Smith to Hitler

Economic History of Europe, 1789-1939, by Ernest Ludlow Bogart. New York: Longmans. \$4.50.

IN THIS MASSIVE textbook the facts are clearly and comprehensively laid out. The volume is well arranged and well indexed, the bibliographies are good, the authorities clearly stated, the statistics ample yet not overwhelming. The job of imparting information has been thoroughly and competently done. Yet the book is arid, lacking stimulus to thought or food for the imagination. In its 700-odd pages there is no breath of intellectual vitality, no moment when the reader may electrifyingly see events wheeling into line and the structure of human society changing under his eyes; no sense, in a word, of history.

This may seem an ungenerous judgment in view of the huge bulk of knowledge compressed into these pages; but other writers have proved that it is not necessary, because a book is encyclopaedic, that it should be intellectually sterile. One need only cite the works of J. H. Clapham and Lilian Knowles in support of this contention.

This is only to say, however, that this is a textbook, not a book. And plenty of textbooks are equally massive, equally uninspiring, and neither as competent, as authoritative, nor as beautifully impartial as Dr. Bogart's. He does not pretend to purvey intellectual stimulus; he offers facts, and there are enough bright and stimulating synopses, enough broad statements of tendency and enough entertainingly biased narratives in existence, in the field of economic and social history, for one to wel-

come an honest work of reference which pretends to be nothing more.

Dr. Bogart divides his attention among Great Britain, France, and Germany, with a final section, on New Forms of Economic Organization, which deals with Soviet Communism and with Fascism as well as with National Socialism. His book falls into three sections: The Rise of the Machine (1789-1870), Economic Rivalries (1870-1914) and Economic and Political Revolution, (1914-1939). Within each section are chapters on Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Commercial Policy, Transportation, Money and Banking, Labor and the Labor Movement, Population and Welfare, each of these chapters in turn having sections devoted to each of the three leading European countries and being followed by a copious and (so far as this reviewer's scholarship goes) well-chosen bibliography.

It will be seen that the seeker after information is admirably served. Detailed examination and criticism of its accuracy would be impossible in this review and presumptuous in this reviewer; there are instances in which one may recall that the most recent research has led to conclusions somewhat different from Dr. Bogart's, but any student who uses the bibliographies will soon find whatever corrective may be needed.

Dr. Bogart's book is recommended to all teachers of history, economic and other, all serious students, and all compilers of reference libraries and their users. The general reader is, in emphatic terms, warned off.

H. C.

Youngsters Love This Way to Bible Treasures

Bible stories graded to ages and classified for virtue-building purposes; Bible characters revealed in the full import of the valuable lessons they teach; Bible episodes and Bible history presented without interruption or duplication; Bible notes and Bible study courses to invite an ever enlarging acquaintance and appreciation of the Bible—all this and much more await your investigation of

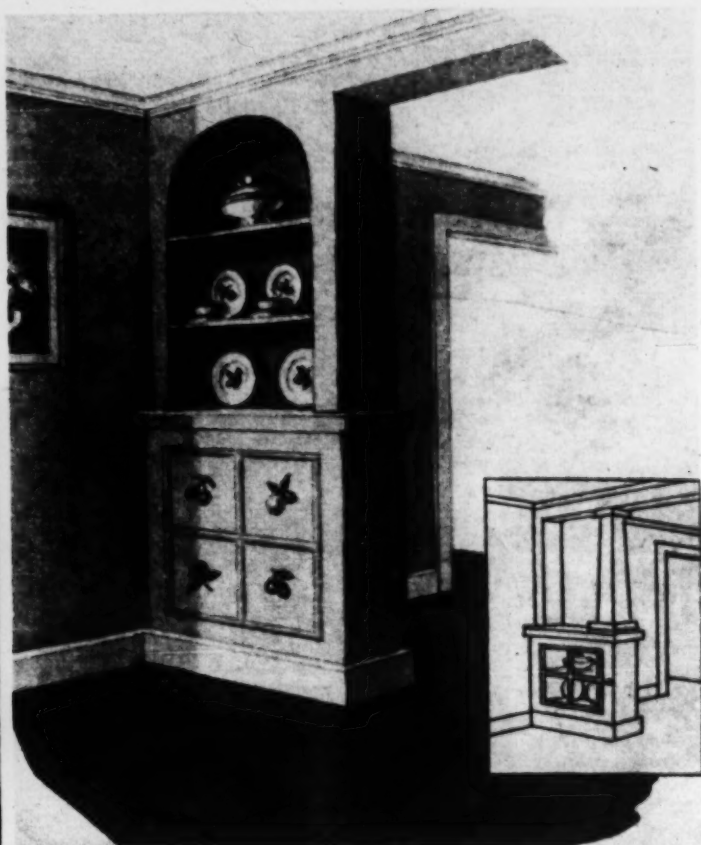
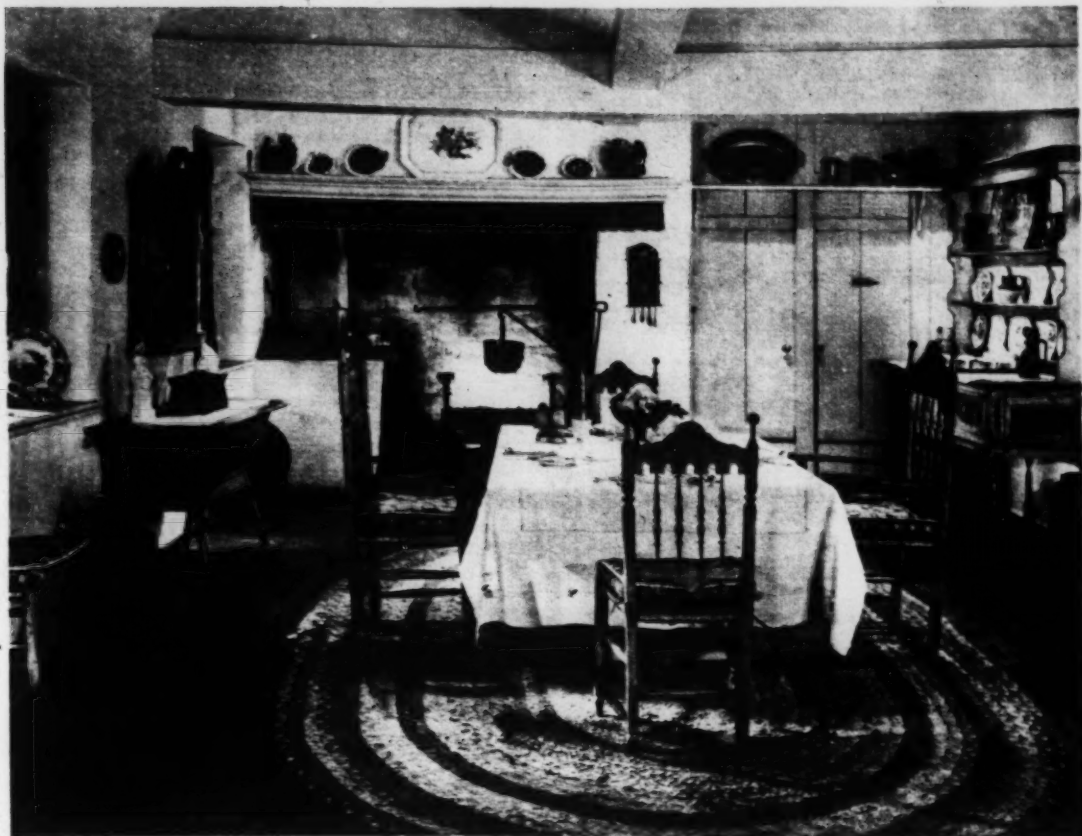
The Book of Life

8 BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED VOLUMES Write today for free "Outline of Contents."

JOHN RUDIN & CO., INC. Dept. C4-25, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Home: Anchor of Our Peace



WHEN A SCORE of decorators and color experts put their heads together and turn out page after page of well-designed and finished rooms, and furniture settings, the results are likely to be an extremely valuable aid to the homemaker who has little, if any, decorating experience. Such is the 110-page paint color Guide which the Sherwin-Williams Decorative Studios have recently produced and made available to householders by the paint company's dealers. Similar guides were published in 1940 and 1941.

The new Guide, the largest and most complete, shows houses and apartments in all sections of the country and in practically all price classes. In effect, it permits amateur decorators to "try on" their wall colors before any actual painting is done, since color effects can be selected from the book and duplicated with ready-mixed paints. It also shows laymen how

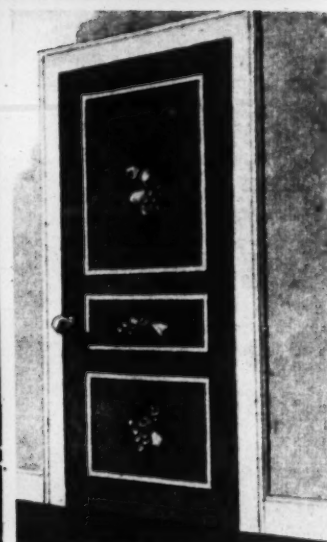
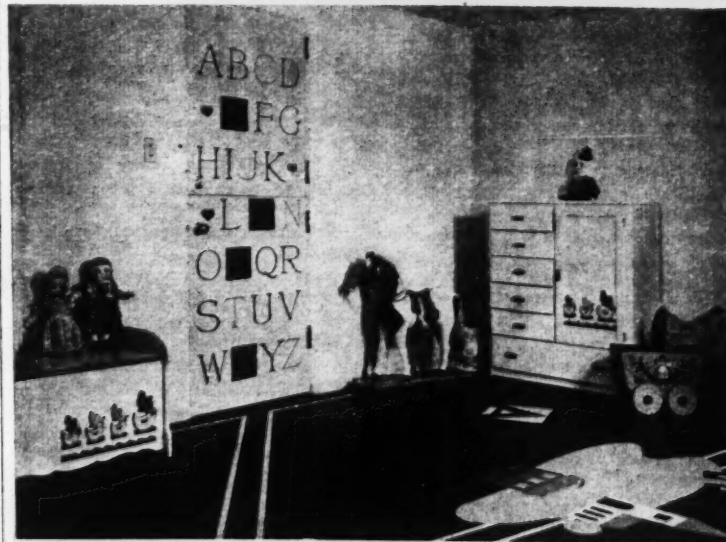
to combine harmonizing colors in adjoining rooms, a feat which few amateurs can do without expert guidance.

According to these color experts, the war emergency is forcing the nation into a wider use of the paint brush. In effect, the country is already under a "house-rationing" system and will have to make its present housing—like its tires—last for the duration. Shortages of both material and labor will no doubt turn the householders, who would normally be remodeling or building new homes, to the use of the paint brush to brighten up drab rooms or make unused space available to better advantage. Rundown exteriors can have new color-styling, basements can be converted into second living-rooms or playrooms, corners in the kitchen into dining nooks.

Another painting suggestion advanced in the new guide is the conversion of unused porches into extra living or sleeping space by painting their wall pillars and ceilings with soft interior colors instead of house paints. Roll-blinds or screens, similarly painted, can be used on the unwall-sided sides to give the necessary privacy.

Among the inexpensive paint-decorating tricks pictured in the guide are the painting of red and white awning stripes on basement playroom ceilings, to give a gay, circus-tent effect; the conversion of old-fashioned trunks into bedroom chests by painting and stenciling in pastel colors; the conversion of old-fashioned ice-cream parlor furniture into terrace table and chairs by the use of colorful enamels; painting, stenciling, and striping old doors to make them fit into newer decorating schemes; and the painting of scroll "picture frames" around uninteresting bedroom windows.

Another wartime measure advocated is the reconditioning of old furniture and toys with paints in order to conserve on essential supplies of metal and other strategic materials. Discarded furniture from basement and attic can be reconditioned to serve for the duration by clever use of paint. In towns where war factories have definitely increased the demand of furniture, it is suggested that householders put such discarded goods into condition and offer them for sale to incoming war workers. Chipped and rusted toy wagons, tricycles, cribs, and other children's equipment, can be easily rejuvenated by this method.



DRAMA, SENTIMENT, AND CHEER

Courtesy Sherwin-Williams Co.

A Dutch Colonial Dining Room (Upper Left) Combines Flat White Walls With Yellow Woodwork, a Harmonious Tie-In With the Golden Brown Tones of the Furniture; (Right) Nondescript Columns and Bookcases Become, Presto, a Modern Dish Cupboard and Linen Drawers. What Could Be Better for a North Room Than This Sunny-Feeling Bedroom With Bright, Yellow Walls, a Square of Figured Blue Wallpaper Setting Off Yellow Bedspreads With White Net Ruffles, a Green Upholstered Chair, and a Red-Brown Rug. Try a Patriotic Nursery With Red, White, and Blue Letters, and Decoration on Ivory Furniture; and Fruit Stencils on Odd Door Panels



ABUSED HAIR made lovely again

★ Cheer up! Here's the thrilling secret. Simply use quick-cleansing Admiración Oil Shampoo. Contains special cleansing oils which help reveal full gleaming lustre and beauty of all types of hair—even the most abused! Try Admiración—either "no lather" in red carton, or "foamy" in green carton. Notice immediate difference. At your Beauty Shop, too, ask for an Admiración Shampoo.



Admiración
OIL SHAMPOOS

... What We Are Fighting For in the Orient

(Continued from Page 2)

economic or military outposts, if you please, belonging to other countries. The Chinese are fighting for their freedom. And in the past it has not only been Japan from whom they needed to be freed.

Will China go on after the Axis is driven from her soil? I think she will only if she is convinced that our war aim means defeat of the fascist principle in the world. If she is not convinced of this, if she sees reason to doubt our own belief in freedom for all and in human equality—that is, in real democracy—she will not continue the war. She will stop and consolidate herself and make herself into a strong military power, in order to be ready for her next enemy. If our war aims actually fall short of real and permanent defeat for the Axis and all that the Axis means, if we are merely fighting for our own place in the world, for our status quo, our standards of living, our economic and political and military outposts, our spheres of influence and our mandates and protectorates and empires, then, no—do not expect China to fight for those. She will not. It would be folly if she did.

If we want allies in the Orient who will fight with us to the finish, to the complete defeat of the totalitarian idea, then we must define what we mean by defeat of the Axis. Do we mean defeat of the Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan, or do we mean defeat of the ideas behind those Governments? Do we mean we will take the power away from those, to wield it ourselves without guarantees of freedom and equality to all people? Our war aims are not clear to our allies. How can they trust us—after the experiences of history? White men in the past have ruled the Indians, the Indo-Chinese, the Malaysians, the East Indians, the Filipinos, and to some extent the Chinese. What guarantees are there that we will not want to rule them in the future? There has been nothing in any statement of our war aims anywhere that gives any guarantee of our change of heart for that future.

I cannot therefore say that the war aims of the allied nations in the Orient are the same. Ours seem simple enough, but are they enough for victory? We ourselves cannot win the victory without our allies in the Orient. And England's war aims in the Orient are very complex indeed—so complex that I doubt they can be stated at all. Britain is a democracy fighting for her empire. If there is anything more complex than that in human history, I do not know what it is. But complexity in war aims at this moment may be disastrous. We ought all to be able to agree on what we want from this war. Then we could really fight with all our hearts and be sure that we are fighting for the common good. As it is, our colored allies—and that is by many millions most of our allies—are troubled in their secret hearts. They will not fight for us unless they are convinced that we are fighting for their freedom as well as our own, their survival as well as our own. For if we see ourselves safe after the Axis is defeated, they do not. They have a past to remember, and to defeat.

It is no simple matter, this matter of war aims. It is very complex, for this war is itself very complex. This war is a dozen civil wars, an interracial war, and an international war on the widest possible scale. And to ignore the true nature of the war is to risk defeat. We must be prepared on all fronts. To ignore one, to suppress one, to simplify by false

simplifications, will be to end in disaster.

No, I say, as a Chinese and yet speaking for myself as an American, that no war aim so far stated is large enough for us all to fight under its banner. Can we unite millions of people, from all nations and races, East and West, to

maintain the American standard of living, to defend political and economic outposts of the white man in the Orient, to maintain sea lanes so that Oriental raw materials can get to the white man? No! We need a greater rallying point, a louder battle cry, to defeat the Axis.

Is the white man strong enough to sound the real battle cry, to which all can unite to win the war?

It is freedom for all, freedom and human equality. We had better proclaim it while there is yet time, while we ourselves are yet free people.



Philip D. Gendreau Photo and Wide World

STREET FOR PEDESTRIANS ONLY

Street of Steps, in the Chinese Part of Victoria, the City Often Miscalled Hong Kong. Hong Kong Is the Island on Which Victoria Is Located. Three Chinese Lads Give the Ancient Chinese Greeting of Good Cheer Which the British Have Aptly Translated Into Their Wartime Greeting, "Thumbs Up!"

FOR THE NATION'S WAR GOAL - - -



Essential Machinery Must Not Break Down Under the Excessive Strain of Its All-Out War Production Job.

A machine at home is a gun on the battle front. A machine failure is a supply failure. Failure of supply means lives sacrificed, and battles lost.

Pyroil, the super lubrication process, helps save machinery from breaking down, just as it has aided thousands of automobile engines in escaping many operation troubles and early wear-out. Pyroil is not a substitute lubricant. It is different from the regular lubricant you use. You merely add it, by ounces, to lubrication boxes and channels; to crankcases and fuel tanks. Pyroil overcomes excessive heating, excessive friction. It safeguards during periods of strain.

Machines now must do three times their normal duty. Pyroil will help keep them running faster, running better, operating longer for a job that must not fail. See Coupon Below. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, 835 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Fight for your country. Keep your car running longer. Keep Machinery running better. Pyroil will help you do it.



"KEEP 'EM ROLLING" WITH PYROIL!

Representative for the British Isles:
LAURENCE KIDD
37 Lismore Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland



PYROIL COMPANY
835 Main St.,
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Please send me literature, bulletins, reports showing Pyroil's essential contribution to efficient machine and auto operation.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

American Vacations for British Tars

THE BRITISH may have the reputation in America of being ultra-conservative and slow to accept anything new, but, take the word of the National Park Service, they can recognize a good thing when they see it.

Last summer the Park Service helped develop a program of rest and recreation for officers and men of British warships and armed merchantmen in nine American camps removed from the general atmosphere of ships and the sea. Because these men constantly are undergoing long stretches of trying experiences, with little opportunity for rest or relaxation from the tension of ocean warfare, the idea was to arrange short vacations for them in a new and pleasant environment while their vessels were laid up in American yards for refitting and repairs.

In the beginning, the rugged seadogs were dubious and unimpressed by the offer of this hospitality, particularly the officers, and so expressed themselves in voting on the question in shipboard polls. Subsequent developments, however, indicate this was probably just the typical reaction of seamen to the landlubbers' pursuits, or things ashore generally, rather than British conservatism.

A few brave groups decided to take a chance anyway on camping in the American woods, and in some of the finest east coast parks, and as soon as they returned to their ships things began to happen. Almost immediately the tide of opinion reversed, and even a majority of the officers became eager to participate in the program.

As a result, approximately 7,000 officers and men were given such vacations before the end of the summer, and the success of the project caused the continuation of one camp all winter and the preparation of plans for reopening all the others this summer. A tenth camp also is to be opened soon in Alabama, the others being situated between New Hampshire and South Carolina.

Inaugurated without public notice as Lend-Lease Act assistance, and worked out jointly by the Park Service, the Division of Recreation and Morale of the United States Navy, and the British Advisory Repair Mission, the program provided accommodations for men of all ages—from boys in their teens to men of 70—and from all types of ships: aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, minelayers and corvettes, as well as the armed merchantmen.

Groups of from 50 to 200 men at a time were accommodated for periods up to three weeks, with the Park Service providing the

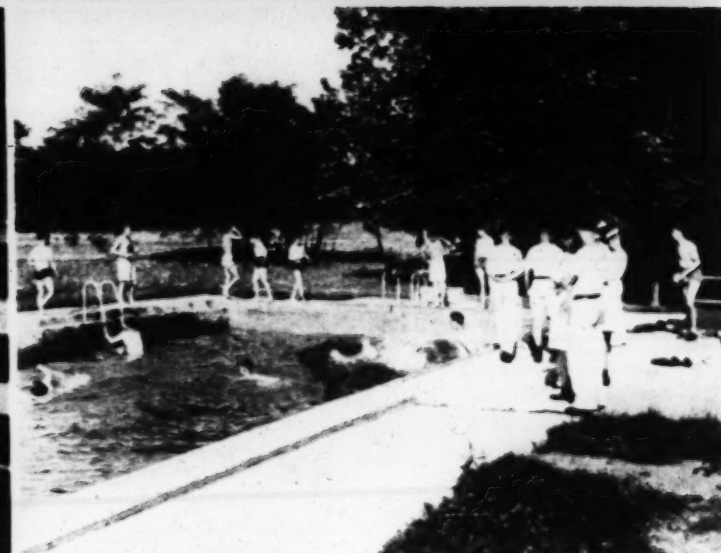
lodging and recreation facilities, the United States Navy transportation to camp and the commissary, and the Royal Navy furnishing the cooks.

With the co-operation of local defense committees and recreation departments, everything possible

cases the British seamen were invited to participate in local community activities, such as football and baseball games, and on several occasions the officers and men put on exhibition cricket or Rugby matches for their hosts. In a few instances ships' bands gave per-

8 all were closed except the all-year accommodations in the Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area in North Carolina. The other camps were situated in the Bear Brook Recreational Demonstration Area, New Hampshire; Townsend State Forest,

Massachusetts; Burlingame Reservation, Rhode Island; Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland; Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, Virginia, and Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Area, South Carolina. S. G. T.



U. S. National Park Service

WHILE BRITISH SHIPS ARE IN DRY DOCK—

The Officers and Seamen Find Recreation Far From the Atmosphere of the Sea. At Catoctin Camp in Maryland. Upper Left: No "Clear for Action" Order Interrupted This Jolly Meal of British Seamen. Upper Right: Cooks Familiar With British Food Preferences Are Supplied by the Royal Navy. Lower Left: A Rope Turns Naturally in the Hands of a Sailor. Even in This Age of Mechanical Ships. Lower Right: Ducking in This Pool Is Better Than Ducking Aerial Bombs Any Day

was done to make their stay enjoyable and provide the maximum recreation activities for those who wished them. As a result, the majority of the men hiked the park trails, swam, boated, and frequently joined family groups at the picnic areas.

Usually, through an open house day, or a camp dance, they were afforded opportunities to meet the local folks, make American friends, and receive invitations to dinner at local homes. In a number of

performances in local schools or meeting halls.

The reactions and pursuits of the men varied greatly. The older men particularly enjoyed hiking over park trails, Park Service officials report, frequently adorned in a picturesque manner with purchases from local country stores, which were soon sold out of straw farm hats and bandannas. The younger chaps were more active in using sports and game facilities, engaging other camp visitors in conversation and joining them in their picnics. Weekly dances were especially popular with the young men, and many of them now correspond regularly with young American women they met on these occasions.

Park Service officials also reported both officers and men especially liked the camps that had been built for organized camping groups in some of the recreational demonstration areas where the men were quartered. These modern camps were laid out on the unit or little village plan to overcome unsatisfactory features of mass camps, and many of the British guests expressed the hope that similar facilities might be available some day in England for the people of that country's crowded cities.

Most of the camps were not suited for winter use, and by Nov.

Over the Editor's Desk

EDUKATED as an engineer, the Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey received an honors degree in mechanical science from Cambridge University, when completing post-graduate studies begun in a Melbourne grammar school, and continued in Melbourne University. After performing distinguished service during World War I, he was connected with engineering and mining companies for five years. He was political liaison officer in London between the British and Commonwealth Governments, 1924-31, and Assistant Federal Treasurer for Australia, 1933-35. Joseph G. Harrison of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor tells us about his services to Australia and Britain. Mr. Casey is now assigned to England and Egypt.

Pearl S. Buck gives us a penetrating analysis of present-day war aims, which should enable many persons to reappraise their views as to the best means of attaining unity of purpose among the Allied Nations. Miss Buck's years of residence in China included a decade as teacher at Nanking University, and shorter periods at Southeastern University and Chung Yang Universities, both in Nanking. For her novel of Chinese

peasant life she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1932. In 1935 came the William Dean Howells Medal and in 1938 the Nobel award in literature. Her many books include "All Men Are Brothers," translated from the Chinese classic, "Shui Hu Chuan." Her latest novel to attract wide attention is another story of Chinese life, "Dragon Seed."

Writing from first-hand observation of the Turkish diplomatic front, Derek Patmore sends by wireless a comprehensive account of that country's successful maintenance of its neutrality.

Far-reaching may be the results of Canada's vote on the overseas conscription issue, according to Bruce Hutchison, who often writes of Canadian political affairs for the Monitor.

Rodney L. Brink, chief of the Monitor's Pacific Coast Bureau, tells us of the novel qualities of The Desert Magazine.

Experiments of large benefit to agriculture, carried on by the U. S. Government, are described by Dorothea Kahn, Monitor staff writer.

How the bicycle as a means of transportation is taking on new uses is related by Harlan Trott of the Magazine Section staff.

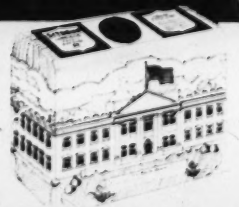
(SAY "SIT-TRUE")



softer
stronger
more absorbent

SITROUX
TISSUES and TABLE NAPKINS

BE SURE to ask for our new product. Fine quality SITROUX PAPER TABLE NAPKINS are now packed in unusual boxes... reproductions of Famous American Homes. Your kiddies will love these charming packages. For sale at your favorite 5 & 10¢ store.



THE SITROUX COMPANY Inc., 468 Fourth Ave., New York City

Taking the Pep Out of Pepper

THE PERENNIAL QUESTION of childhood: "What makes the pepper hot?" is being answered in Santa Ana, Calif., in the manner of Alice in Wonderland, by taking the heat out of the pepper. Ironically, this development of a sweet pepper crop in California leaves Axis-dominated powers holding the bag, or the heat, for before the war the United States imported nearly 10,000,000 pounds annually from Spain and Hungary.

There are, however, peppers and peppers. The familiar black table pepper, once so valued that it was used for money, is a tropical product and beyond even California's agricultural ambitions. There is also the flaming chili, or red pepper, largely raised by Japanese farmers in the State's coastal areas, which is colorful, powerful, and a necessity of life to the Mexicans. But the sweet pepper or paprika of commerce plays a larger part in our food economy than is generally known. It embodies the virtues of the chili without the fire, and tons of paprika are consumed annually by the meat-packing industry and in the manufacture of such products as tomato pastes and catsups, to which it gives color, body, and pungency.

Pastoral San Juan Capistrano, where the swallows return each year, is the birthplace of this new commercial paprika crop, and the story is not without a touch of romance.

It seems that a local rancher of Spanish descent, who had traveled widely, was in the habit of constantly comparing the climate of Southern California to that of his ancestral Spain. The comparison is neither new nor uncommon. One day, however, he suggested to Clarence R. Brown that there was no reason why the Spanish sweet pepper should not thrive under similar climatic conditions. Mr. Brown, who had experimented widely with plant breeding and seed production, promptly started a peppery chain of events.

This happened back in 1931, when nothing would have been more welcome than a dash of pepper to spur agriculture out of the doldrums. Mr. Brown imported

seed from Spain and from Hungary planted it with painstaking care, and watched the growth of the plants like a fond parent. The plants thrived and the peppers ripened, but the yield per acre was not enough to justify commercial production.

Then began a long series of plant-breeding experiments that culminated in 1939 in a final bed of 36 plants. Of these, 34 were eliminated because of too few pods, too much heat, too little proportion of pulp to pod, or too many wrinkles to catch dust and insecticides. Two plants remained, Parent No. 1 and Parent No. 2, from which California's paprika acreage is directly descended. Since there are from 250 to 360 seeds in a pod, and the Hungarian strain has from 100 to 160 pods on a plant, a single plant can easily found a paprika dynasty if encouraged to full reproduction. The Spanish strain has fewer pods, between 40 and 50 to a plant, but the pods are much larger.

The outstanding problem surmounted in these experiments was that of taking the heat out of the peppers. Since fertilization is both

possible more than 300 hot plants in the next generation. Isolation of the seed acreage thus becomes a necessity, and for this purpose the Brown ranch of 350 acres, in the rolling San Juan Capistrano hills, has proved ideal. Workmen regularly comb the fields surrounding the seed plantings for stray hot plants.



possible more than 300 hot plants in the next generation.

Strangely enough, the heat of a pepper is directly proportional to the heat of the land where it is grown. Some authorities also assert that the higher the altitude, the hotter the pepper. On both counts, the coastal area is ideal climatically, for cool nights keep the pepper temperature down while hot days speed the plant growth.

Planting begins in March, and the customary setting is 7,000 plants to the acre. Large growers sow the seed in drills and thin out the resulting plants. In the smaller fields, transplanting from previously prepared seed beds is more economical of seed.

Since the characteristic flaming color plays so important a part in paprika, the harvesting usually requires two or more pickings, each picking taking only the fully ripened pods. Dehydration, the next step, once was a process that added a touch of brilliant color to the Southern California scene, when the chili peppers were sun dried on roof tops, or on specially constructed outdoor surfaces. Now this task has been taken over by great dehydrating machines, which are in effect long tunnels through which the peppers and currents of heated air pass together. The dried pods represent a weight reduction of five to one in the harvested crop, and when the process is complete they are ground into paprika powder.

An average yield of a ton to the acre is the highest that can be expected and on this basis production for American consumption alone will require the annual planting of 5,000 acres.

Commercially, the crop is a profitable one for the farmer. Even before the war, the prevailing price of imported paprika was high enough to interest spice dealers in

Crane of the Agricultural Extension Service at Santa Ana.

In 1934 there were but 15 acres of paprika under cultivation. In 1939, at the start of the Brown



J. C. Elmore, Bureau of Entomology Photo

A TON OF DRIED PODS TO THE ACRE

Rolling Hills Provide a Natural Isolation That Protects the Plants in This Acreage Against Cross-Pollination From "Hot" Peppers. Left: Dried Paprika Pods as They Appear Before They Are Ground Into the Powder That Constitutes the Commercial Product

Mr. Brown's experiments. By coincidence, the cutting off of imports came in 1940 just as the first commercial acreage was being harvested here, automatically providing a ready and waiting market.

The current evacuation of Japanese from the coastal areas also interests paprika growers. A large proportion of the Japanese in the southern part of the State raised peppers, while the paprika planting has been more in the hands of the American ranchers. The possibility exists that much of the evacuated Japanese acreage may be put into paprika production.

Some idea of the rate at which planting is increasing is afforded by figures tabulated by Ross E.

development, there were 145 acres. By 1940, acreage had climbed to 190, and in 1941 the crop from 280 acres was harvested in Orange County. This year more than 500 acres will be planted to paprika.

Southern Louisiana farmers, too, are experimenting with the growing of paprika. Last year, the second of commercial production, produced 40,000 pounds of the ground condiment from 300,000 pounds of pods, and the 1942 yield is expected to be greatly increased.

All that is needed now is a typical slogan, perhaps something like: "More pepper, more pep!" and another crop will be on its way to an important place in the nation's agricultural roster. C. K. PRIEST



GROWN IN AMERICA

Mr. Clarence Brown, of San Juan Capistrano, Has Developed a Seed Strain That Makes Possible the Commercial Growing of Hungarian and Spanish Paprika in Southern California to Offset the Loss of Peppers Formerly Imported From Axis-Dominated Countries

TRY THIS NEW RECIPE TODAY...

The Boys in Service Will LOVE Delicious NEW

Cookies

EASY-TO-MAKE WITH



CRISPY! CRUNCHY! CHEWY!

☆ Cookies made with delicious Baby Ruth Candy Bars are the newest taste-thrill for America. Everybody—youngsters and grown-ups alike will be tempted by the NEW...DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR... of cookies made with BABY RUTH—Rich in Dextrose.

CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Save this recipe!

1/2 cup butter, or other shortening
3/4 cup white sugar
1 egg
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces
Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

Bake a batch today... send the soldier a box!

COST TO MAKE 3 COOKIES IS LESS THAN 1c



KEEP 'EM FLYING... Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps



EVERY DAY ALL OVER THE WORLD EVENTS OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO YOU ARE OCCURRING

THE UNITED STATES has entered a war that will affect the future of the world for generations to come. Never in all your years of human existence has a knowledge of what is happening throughout the world been of such tremendous importance to you.

For every hour of every day in the week events thousands of miles from your home are rapidly shaping the future of your business, the value of your investments or of your home, and even the price you pay for your clothes—in fact, the kind of world you are going to live in—not ten or twenty years hence, but tomorrow, the coming year, two or three years from now.

The air is filled with reports and rumors. The newspapers carry sensational headlines, frequently contradictory and confusing. Which should you believe? Which reports are accurate? And above all what do they signify? And which events most directly affect you and your particular interests?

To meet your need for just such information THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has organized during the past quarter of a century one of the most unusual news-gathering organizations in the world. In fact, it is more than a news-gathering organization. It is an international network of on-the-spot "news analysts."

A Globe-Encircling Network of Over 850 Correspondents and Writers

In London, in Cairo, in Chungking, in Washington or in Buenos Aires—in all possible vital news spots of the world—you will find these top-notch MONITOR news writers—over 850 of them!

Their work is not to duplicate the reports of the Associated Press. They have quite a different function—that of supplementing Associated Press dispatches with an on-the-spot analysis of motives and trends that helps the MONITOR'S home office analyze the news as fast as it comes and give you its real significance.

Much of this on-the-spot analysis is based on exclusive and confidential information imparted from high sources that have learned that Monitor correspondents can keep a secret. And this confidential information is passed on to you in the

form of exclusive Monitor dispatches as soon as consent can be obtained. The Monitor carries a great deal of this exclusive, confidential information.

Behind this unusual news-gathering network is an entirely different type of editorship from that required for ordinary newspaper publishing. MONITOR editors were formerly correspondents in London, Berlin, Tokio, Washington, Moscow and other vital news centers. They understand from first-hand observation how the officials of the various governments think. This enables them to read between the lines of the censored cables received from their correspondents and to separate truth from propaganda in order to get at the real facts.

A Six-Issue Coverage So Complete It Actually Saves Your Reading Time

By taking the MONITOR daily and insuring full coverage of the news you actually save your reading time, so says William Johnson, feature writer of the Arkansas Democrat, who writes, "Since reading the MONITOR I have been able to reduce my newspaper list. The MONITOR'S interpretive news articles of the entire national and world scene are comprehensive and illuminating to a degree that greatly economizes the time I must give to reading in order to know what is happening in the world."

In fact, the MONITOR coverage of the news is so complete that we do not expect you to read every dispatch, every analysis, or every article. You select those items and those reports that have the most direct application to your own personal problems and outlook.

As the pace of events becomes swifter your need for immediate information becomes more imperative lest you miss a single item of news so important to your present and future well being. May we suggest that, if you are not now receiving the MONITOR six days a week, you send in your full time subscription immediately. You may pay at the rate of \$12 a year, or \$6 every six months, or \$3 every quarter. Other arrangements to suit your needs are available.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUBLISHED BY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



ROScoe DRUMMOND
Monitor's veteran
correspondent
covers White House



JOSEPH G. HARRISON
meets Cordell Hull
in press confer-
ences daily



RICHARD L. STROUT
Monitor's ace Con-
gressional reporter
for 15 years



MARY HORNADAY
Women in the
National Capital;
Consumers' News



JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Famous Monitor
Berlin correspond-
ent, now covers
Australasia



MALLORY BROWNE
Long experienced
European chief,
located in London